

JPRS 74016

15 August 1979

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2143

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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE	1. REPORT NO. JPRS 74016	2.	3. Recipient's Accession No.
4. Title and Subtitle SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT, No.2143		5. Report Date 15 August 1979	
7. Author(s)		8. Performing Organization Rept. No.	
9. Performing Organization Name and Address Joint Publications Research Service 1000 North Glebe Road Arlington, Virginia 22201		10. Project/Task/Work Unit No.	
		11. Contract(C) or Grant(G) No. (C) (G)	
12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address As above		13. Type of Report & Period Covered	
		14.	
15. Supplementary Notes			
16. Abstract (Limit: 200 words) This serial report contains information from African and specialized West European publications and radio on political, economic, and sociological developments.			
17. Document Analysis a. Descriptors			
Political Science	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inter-African Aff.	<input type="checkbox"/> Gabon	<input type="checkbox"/> Niger <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Zaire
Sociology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Angola	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gambia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nigeria <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Zambia
Economics	<input type="checkbox"/> Benin	<input type="checkbox"/> Ghana	<input type="checkbox"/> Reunion
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Technological	<input type="checkbox"/> Burundi	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Guinea-Bissau	<input type="checkbox"/> Rwanda
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	<input type="checkbox"/> Equatorial Guinea	<input type="checkbox"/> Mauritius	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tanzania
b. Identifiers/Open Ended Terms	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ethiopia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mozambique	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Togo
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Namibia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uganda
c. COSATI Field/Group	02, 5D, 5C, 5K		Upper Volta
18. Availability Statement Unlimited Availability Sold by NTIS Springfield, Virginia 22161		19. Security Class (This Report) UNCLASSIFIED	21. No. of Pages 185
		20. Security Class (This Page) UNCLASSIFIED	22. Price

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

NETO STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF PAN-AFRICAN COOPERATION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 Jun 79 pp 1, 6

/Excerpts/ Brazzaville--The visit of friendship that Comrade Agostinho Neto, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, is making to the People's Republic of the Congo will end tomorrow with the signing of the joint communique concluding Angolan-Congolese talks. This visit, which began on 27 June, was made at the invitation of President Denis Sassou Nguesso.

Reception at the Angolan Embassy

"Angola places no limits on cooperation with other countries. The limits can only be respect for the sovereignty of each country," stated President Agostinho Neto on Thursday evening in Brazzaville.

During a reception given by the Angolan head of state for the diplomatic corps accredited to the People's Republic of the Congo, President Agostinho Neto restated some aspects of our country's policy on the development of international relations toward peace and tranquility.

"We believe in cooperation in Africa at any level," emphasized the leader of the Angolan revolution. "The situation to which we were subjected could not be overcome without that cooperation, and cooperation among African countries is the order of the day."

"We can contribute to the development and use of the resources we have on our continent," he stressed.

On the subject of the next OAU summit meeting, to be held in the first half of July, President Agostinho Neto stated he was convinced that it would stress the view that cooperation of African countries at the regional or continental level "can safeguard the independence of the African peoples."

Later he stated that the OAU summit and the conference of non-aligned nations which will be held in Havana in September 1979 is ever-present in the minds of all in Africa who think about the liberation of the African peoples. "Naturally, those who are subject to certain situations and problems are also best suited to suggest possible solutions to the problems of peace, and to economic and social problems which, for example, exist on our continent. Among these peoples, among these nations is Angola," he said.

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

AFRICAN COUNTRIES URGED TO COOPERATE IN AGRICULTURE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 27 Jul 79 p 3

[Text] African countries must co-operate in economics and agriculture or face imminent stagnation.

And this breeds social upheaval and disintegration, Mr. Philip Ndegwa, Chief Economic Advisor in the Office of the President, warned while addressing the Kenya Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators in Nairobi.

Mr. Ndegwa urged African countries to re-examine the economic and political policies they have been following for the last 20 years.

"Although Africa has the capability to feed itself and export food surpluses, a large number of countries continue to import food," Mr Ndegwa pointed out.

He said this dependence on external sources for food and financing of development projects compromised independence.

"A man who gives you food, and gives aid to you to buy that food must of necessity influence your policies. African political dependence on outsiders has been growing rather than diminishing," he emphasised.

He also argued: "While African countries have spent much time negotiating with the European Economic Community (EEC) to get a foothold in the European market, no time at all has been spent negotiating about how Africa can trade within itself."

One African country will import wheat and meat from Australia while it could get these commodities from the country next door.

"We have to increase trade even if it means barter trade--trading one commodity for another. Why can't Kenya exchange beef or milk for palm oil?" Ndegwa asked.

He said isolationism in Africa is neither possible nor desirable; African countries must strive to plan and promote their own policies--but "this is not possible in a situation where a majority of African countries cannot feed themselves.

"We depend almost entirely on outside help for the supply of aid, markets for our commodities, expert manpower, technology and resource development," Mr Ndegwa said.

This dependence on outsiders militated against African unity and co-operation.

"Co-operation is absolutely necessary if we are to achieve the goals we want. Some countries are much too small to be viable in terms of purchasing power and population," Mr Ndegwa continued.

"Such cities as New York, Cairo and Tokyo are much larger in population than many African countries," Mr Ndegwa explained.

He castigated African political leadership for not understanding the issues at stake in the bid to co-operate.

"A lack of co-operation in agriculture to help produce enough food can easily lead to social upheaval and disintegration of the continent."

CSO: 4420

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

SENEGALESE PASSPORTS TO UNITA--Dakar, 25 June--The granting of Senegalese passports to persons belonging to Angolan counterrevolutionary organization UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) was scored by Abdoulaya Wade, the leader of the Senegalese Democratic Party, which is in opposition. During a press conference dealing with national and international matters, he criticized the decision of his country's government to grant these passports. UNITA, which still has the support of the Dakar regime, apparently has an unofficial delegation in this city. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Jun 79 p 8] 11634

CONAKRY-DAKAR AIR LINK--Bissau, 25 June--Guinean Air Transport Company "Air Guinea" will soon resume its regular Conakry-Dakar flights, which will be accompanied by the opening of an Air Guinea office in Dakar, was decided in Conakry during talks between the authorities of the Republic of Guinea and those of Senegal. The two countries have normalized their relations in various fields after the reconciliation of March 1978 which ended their "cool relations" that had lasted since 1970. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Jun 79 p 8] 11634

CSO: 4401

TRANSPORTATION MINISTER ON EEC-BENGUELA RR MEETINGS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 Jun 79 pp 1, 6

/Excerpts/ The Minister of transportation, Faustino Muteka, gave an interview Thursday to the program "Good Evening Angola" on national radio during which he answered questions about the first phase of the meeting held in Brussels in mid-June on revitalizing the Benguela Railroad /CFB/.

Faustino Muteka began by stating that Angola took part in that meeting "to be able to cooperate with Zaire and Zambia, which have serious supply problems in food and raw materials as well as difficulties in the flow of the mineral wealth of this area to the multinationals."

On the results of the conference, he stated that despite the initial difficulties, it was a success because "we managed to have the first phase of the CFB rebuilding project discussed."

Faustino Muteka emphasized nevertheless that initially there were many problems since not all the countries present understood what this rebuilding entailed, which made bilateral meetings with almost delegates at the conference necessary.

Thus, continued Faustino Muteka, at the end of the second working day, the EEC countries and the international economic organizations agreed to finance the first phase of the revitalization project.

The Basic Issue

Turning then to the type of contacts that he had with various delegations, the minister of transportation stressed that their purpose was "to explain the situation of the RPA /People's Republic of Angola/ in the context of Southern Africa" and succinctly explain the basic issue of the "defense of the CFB."

"We had to tell those countries that financing such a project, without solving the other problems of Southern Africa, would be a useless waste of money. We spoke frankly because there are countries within the EEC which also finance subversion in our country through internal lackeys who, with the South African Government in the fore, constantly violate our borders and send in individuals to impede the CFB's operations."

He emphasized that "we also explained the enormous work that the Angolan Government is doing on the CFB to meet national needs."

"Some EEC countries were prepared to finance only Zaire and Zambia and we were obliged to say that financing those two countries and not Angola would not achieve the desired results."

West Germany's Position

Answering a question about the aid that the EEC plans to grant the RPA, the minister of transportation stated that he had noted "a very great obstacle within the EEC since Angola does not have diplomatic relations with all member countries." One hindrance, underlined Faustino Muteka, is West Germany which in the EEC insists on this point in order to avoid the bilateral cooperation which we deem very important.

"Nevertheless, we discussed that problem (establishment of diplomatic relations which will facilitate cooperation) and one thing that encourages us and which the EEC members admired was the West German statement that it was financing Zaire and Zambia to diminish the South African influence on those two countries."

Fernando Muteka mentioned the possibility of economic cooperation with West Germany was soon as diplomatic relations are established, and was optimistic about it, although that country has given nothing to the project to rebuild the CFB.

Later, he said he was convinced that "the situation will change because of the diplomatic work being done by our government." In conclusion, he said that the next meeting, which will be held on 2 October in Brussels, will facilitate the implementation of the second phase of rebuilding the CFB.

9479
CSC: 4401

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

ANGOLA-FRG DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS--Bonn, 25 June--It was revealed in this city yesterday that the People's Republic of Angola has proposed to the FRG the establishment of diplomatic relations. According to sources close to the Luanda Government, the proposal of the RPA [People's Republic of Angola] is based on the fact that the FRG hinders support for Angola in the European Economic Community (EEC) if it does not establish relations with the FRG, one of the members of that community. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Jun 79 p 8] 11634

STUDENTS BACK FROM USSR--The Angolan students who had taken a ten-month political-trade union course in the USSR have returned home. Upon arrival, the students met with the secretary-general of UNTA [National Union of Angolan Workers] at its headquarters to discuss the above-mentioned course. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 Jun 79 p 2] 9479

BULGARIAN-ANGOLAN AGRICULTURAL TALKS--Comrade Pedro Pacavira, minister of agriculture and forestry, met the Bulgarian deputy minister of agriculture, Comrade Filip Ishpekov, in Luanda yesterday. The Bulgarian delegation arrived in the country Sunday, 22 July. The delegation will visit the Cuanza Bengo complex today. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0530 GMT 31 Aug 79 LD/EA]

CSO: 4401

OPPOSITION CLAIMS OF FUTURE VICTORY

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 16 Jul 79 p 3

[Text]

GABORONE. — The Moscow-trained leader of the main opposition party in Botswana, Dr Kenneth Koma, has predicted a take-over by his party of the Botswana Government by 1984.

Addressing a Botswana National Front Party meeting at the weekend, Dr Koma said the Botswana Democratic Party (BDP) of Sir Seretse Khama might win the General Election this year but would lose the next one in 1984 "because the people are thirsty for social services".

Dismissing a recent statement by Sir Seretse that the ruling party was "here to stay", he said it was known that such governments won elections for only 10 years after which they "cheated and intimidated the people".

"If the BDP left the people to vote freely, it would lose the 1984 election," Dr Koma said.

It kept telling people it was democratic and accused "racist governments in Southern Af-

rica" of committing inhuman acts against blacks, yet the same was happening in Botswana, Dr Koma said.

The Botswana government had recently accused South Africa of inhuman acts against innocent and unarmed Soweto students, but had itself acted inhumanely against University College of Botswana students who protested against a government decision to prosecute an army officer.

Dr Koma holds a BA degree from the University of Cape Town, an LLB degree from the University of Nottingham, an MA Degree in Economics from Belgrade University and MA and PHD degrees in Political Science from Moscow University.

He will contest a seat in the Gaborone constituency in the coming election.

This key seat has been held since the first post-independence election in 1969 by Mr Willy Seboni. — Sapa.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

PETROLEUM REFINERY IN VICTORIA--Construction of the sea facilities for the petroleum refinery with which Cameroon intends to provide itself will start very shortly in Victoria, a port in the southwestern part of the country. The construction job was entrusted, on 23 May, to the French Bouygues Company by the National Refining Company of Cameroon. The French Foreign Trade Bank and the National Bank of Paris granted a buyer's loan of 4.32 billion CFA [African Financial Community] francs to Cameroon on that same day, for the purpose of financing part of the cost. The Victoria oil refinery, with a capacity of 2 million metric tons a year, is to process Cameroonian crude on a priority basis. Cameroon's production, which started in 1978 with 400,000 metric tons, is approaching 1.5 million tons a year at present.

[Text] [Paris DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE in French 16 Jul 79 p 64] 10042

CSO: 4400

VICE PRESIDENT DISCUSSES PRESENT DIFFICULTIES

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 21 Jun 79 pp 26, 27

[Text] The eternal Near East excepted, few countries, few countries have monopolized the headlines as much during the last 2 years as Chad. Events in this country in central Africa occur at such a pace that the hopes for peace and unity born on one day suddenly yield to the language of arms maintained by a growing number of armies in the service of adversaries who never cease subdividing themselves.

In this political-tribal-religious imbroglio, it is no longer sufficient to follow Chadian events from day to day to understand them. Nor is it easy to superimpose some political theory to decipher it. In order better to penetrate the Chadian problem with all its variations, one must first have it explained by those who are living it in the interior before analyzing it.

And we could not find a better informant than Gen Ngué Djogo. At present head of the general staff of the Chadian armed forces and vice president of the National Transition Government of the Union, he witnessed the earliest events in Chad under President N'Garta Tombalbaye, and he followed their development with the assumption of power by President Malloum and the coming of Hisssein Habre. Then he was at the heart of the recent disorders which his country has witnessed.

Gen Ngué Djogo, who passed through Abidjan Saturday evening in order to leave Sunday morning, kindly received the journalists of our international service. They were curious to "discover" Chad in ferment, 1979 version.

General Djogo spoke to them frankly, in a language in which political restraint struggled with the fervent desire to make more comprehensible the difficult situation of a country in which he is the No 2 and the main coordinator of the activities of the transition government.

[Question] Mr President, arms have clashed again in the past few days in the streets of Ndjamena. People have spoken of the disappearance of President Lol Mahamat Choua. What has actually happened?

[Answer] I have just completed several missions, after having attended the Air Africa summit conference. I had to meet several chiefs of state in Benin, Togo, Guinea, and Mali. I am in transit in Abidjan on my way to Ndjamená.

I have therefore been absent from my country for 10 days. Thanks to various sources of information I know that there were some clashes, some dissension. . . Actually it is largely a measure of cleansing within the movement: the MLPT [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Chad]. It is regrettable that they were not able to find other solutions than those which consist of eliminating people who are embarrassing; embarrassing to the extent that their activities have particularly disturbed the work launched by the national transition government of union. These recent events are all the more regrettable in that the MPLT is the movement which proposed the president when the government was established. It goes without saying that the internal dissensions which extend even to physical eliminations can only embarrass us.

According to other information which has reached me, a press conference was to have been given by the head of the general staff ad interim of the FROLINAT [Chadian National Liberation Front] which was to have confirmed that it was only a question of a cleaning out. I must also tell you that the president of the national transition government of union was at no time challenged. He remains at his post; he is very well. Cleansing or not, one must still see in this occurrence the persistent problem of personnel. And since it will always be a question of antagonism between individuals, the multiple problems which confront my country will never be resolved.

[Question] A political problem, of course, but isn't the dominant feeling today only that Chad is first of all divided by personal quarrels?

[Answer] It is regrettable that I have to confirm that the problem of Chad is on the personal level.

One must once and for all demystify the Chadian problem. It is basically a political problem, a problem of injustice. We have reached a moment when men must come to terms. That they have the courage to meet again around the same table to discuss not personal questions, but the future of Chad. Pride, presumption, opportunism--all that must be swept away for the sake of a population which in the present situation asks only for security, peace and to organize itself.

The missions sent across Africa by certain individuals were accomplished for the benefit of a group of persons whose visceral reaction is only one of hatred. But hatred has no place when the process of national reconciliation is being pursued actively. Certain regrettable extortions must be forgotten in order to reconstitute the Chadian whole.

[Question] Mr President, you insist that the different parties must meet around a table. But there was Kano I, Kano II, and one cannot say that matters were changed basically.

[Answer] I must say that Kano I was a success to the extent that the officials of the departing government agreed to make a clear slate of their quarrels, and they agreed, on the basis of an agreement reached with all the factions, to form a great national union. I confess that, contrary to Kano I, Kano II was not a pleasant time, because the base maneuvers conducted by the neighboring countries, even though they were the initiators of this conference, divided the Chadians even more deeply. Regrettable blunders were therefore committed. And one would like to silence them. Certain countries did not spare efforts to boycott this fraternal meeting. While others had come to impose their own proteges. All this compromised reconciliation.

Instead of being mediators and witnesses, they had come as interested parties. One cannot be judge and plaintiff at the same time. Despite everything, we continue to believe that only a frank dialog can bring Chad out of this situation which persists. Our dearest wish today is to be able to meet together again. But with disinterested states, states which have decided to help us achieve a real reconciliation--viable reconciliation.

[Question] It appears that they have spoken just recently of a third meeting which was said to have taken place.

[Answer] Yes, a meeting was envisaged at Lagos. Furthermore it was held in the absence of the national union transition government. It was a curious meeting which included the neighboring countries and a certain number of malcontents. At the conclusion of this meeting a joint communique was signed. This communique, instead of recommending pacification solutions, issued an ultimatum to the national union transition government, enjoining it to dissolve itself before 25 June. We found this attitude to be very unorthodox for the search for a peaceful solution. That pained us, I confess.

But throughout my mission I was informed that French initiatives aiming at the organization of a round table at Garoua in Cameroon, are underway. I therefore take this occasion to say that a meeting which would be held in Cameroon and which observes a true neutrality in this matter, can only delight us. The Chadian provisional government is ready to participate in this possible conference to the extent that all the conditions of a true dialog will have been created by the choice of Cameroon itself.

[Question] Mr President, do you not think that the fact that each faction has its own army to advance "its ideas" is another major obstacle to the achievement of Chadian unity?

[Answer] One thing must be corrected right away: the factions agreed to sign the Ndjamea agreement of last 17 April, in which they agreed to set up an integrated armed force in Chad. In other words to create an armed force composed of each of the factions which signed this agreement. If this force has not yet been achieved or is not yet in the process of being realized, this is due to the many aggressions of which Chad is the victim.

First of all by Libya, then by an alliance of the southern part of Chad with Libya. At the same time that they were trying to apply the Ndjamea agreements, they had to face these two major problems. Aside from these difficulties, nothing is opposed to the reunification of these armies. These difficulties, I am unhappy to state, come from outside.

[Question] You refer to Libya. How does the transitional government view this neighbor?

[Answer] Libya is our natural neighbor. We are condemned by geography and by history to live with her. Nevertheless this neighbor has desires for annexation, for hegemony. I hope that its attitude is only due to a combination of circumstances, even if it persists. I especially nourish the hope that, given enough time, we will together find a common platform to speak a common language for the benefit of both the Libyan and Chadian peoples.

At the moment there are some misunderstandings which are not insurmountable.

I am certain that beyond Libya and beyond Chad there are powers which are working against our agreement.

[Question] Mr President, does there exist a dynamic for peace in Chad today?

[Answer] Yes, a dynamic for peace does exist. It is clearly marked on all sides by a unanimous desire to build a unified Chad, an organized Chad, where all the ethnic groups, all religions, and all levels of society may live together harmoniously, and express themselves politically and freely.

This dynamic exists because all proclaim rule by laymen, democracy, and dialog. This dialog is all the more necessary in that the transitional national union government is making it its priority. There is a dynamic for peace because the present provisional government is formed of factions which were formerly opposed to one another but which have made peace among themselves because they are aware of the higher interest of the Chadian nation.

This dynamic would have been consolidated if some other movements had not chosen to ally themselves with Libya. These movements have within them, nevertheless, people who have always fought against secession and separatism and who have always defended territorial integrity.

[Question] Your country is experiencing economic difficulties due to the present situation. One hears more and more of a shortage of fuel, of difficulties in supplying markets. Does the government have a plan which over the short term will make it possible these difficulties at least to some extent?

[Answer] The only short-term plan is to come to agreement with our neighbors, who are our traditional suppliers.

The Chadian people, which is penalized to some extent, counts for nothing in the misunderstandings between its country and its neighbors. Nigeria, which for reasons of internal policy has closed its frontiers, will doubtless very soon understand that it is urgent that its relations with Chad be normalized, so that more harmonious exchanges may take place.

Chad is a landlocked country, as you know. Having no outlet to the sea, its natural suppliers are its neighbors which have had the chance to have an opening on the sea, or which have the resources which constitute factors of regional cooperation. For these countries Chad is an immense consumer market.

This market cannot be of no interest to them, unless they have the desire to destroy themselves.

[Question] Mr President, you were seen recently arriving at Kigali and leaving without having participated in the Franco-African conference. Do you not have the impression that the transitional government is not favored by all countries?

[Answer] The Chadian delegation which I had the honor to lead to Kigali, had gone to Rwanda to participate, as customary, in a conference of which Chad is a founding member.

Having arrived at Kigali, the Rwandan authorities informed us that after a consensus which was said to have been taken, the delegations present asked us to wait until they decided whether Chad might or might not participate in this conference.

They also noted to us that the presence of Chad at the inaugural session was inopportune. We found this communication from the Rwandan minister of foreign affairs very strange, in that we had not come to Kigali to ask adherence to a conference. And then, it must be said, we found a Libyan aircraft at the airport upon our arrival.

Everyone knows that Libya is not a member of the Franco-African conference. What was it doing there?

Nevertheless we were able to meet with the sole chief of state who agreed to receive us: President Houphouet-Boigny. We told him of our disillusionment and of our decision to leave Kigali, where no one wanted to see us. And we left without condemning anyone. We believe that it is a grave mistake which history will correct.

With regard to our participation in other conferences, we are members of Air Afrique, and on this basis we participated in the Lome conference, without difficulties.

The sole difficulty stems from the debts which we owe to the multinational company. A difficulty which the other states have understood. And we have enjoyed a delay to reestablish the situation.

In short, we are a legal government. And we are performing the duty of attending all the African and pan-African meetings for which we represent our people.

[Question] How long does the transitional government intend to stay in power and what are its immediate tasks?

[Answer] It is a question of a transitional government institution, which has as its mission the reorganization of economic and social life. To establish constitutional legislation and democratic institutions accepted by the Chadian people. All that must be done within 18 months. During that time it is possible that the present government will reestablish peace and cleanse the country. The deadline of 18 months will be respected.

[Question] Mr President, you have just visited several countries and you are returning to Chad. What feelings has this African tour left you with?

[Answer] I must tell you that before setting out on my African tour, I first met President Houphouet Boigny for the second time, and Presidents Senghor and Lamizana, at the Air Afrique summit conference at Lome.

The feeling which I bring from all these meetings is one of real satisfaction. Everywhere I encountered understanding. I am justified in counting on the maturity of the African officials, who will be able to render us their fraternal contribution. I am returning from my mission encouraged.

6108

CSO: 4400

POLITICAL SEMINAR ENDS IN HARAR

Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1030 GMT 6 Aug 79 LD/EA

[Excerpts] A 7-day seminar on military, political, economic and social affairs for commanders, political commissars, officers and cadres of the Eastern Sector Command, which was held in the Hall of Harar Military Academy, ended yesterday. The seminar, the second of its kind at sector command level, was organized out of the conviction that there is a pressing need for timely discussions and exchanges of experience of the struggle and that such seminars are of a revolutionary nature and can help to foil plots based on ethnic similarity. A declaration of position was issued.

In this declaration, the participants said they had struggled unceasingly for a red victory and were now determined to conclude the armed struggle victoriously by withstanding and crushing the futile attempts of the reactionary Somali forces to realize their ambitions of territorial expansion by changing their color and refusing to accept defeat.

They also stated their readiness to make any sacrifice expected of them. They expressed their admiration and acceptance of the revolutionary measures taken by the revolutionary government, which is the center of the revolution, so as to bring to fruition the struggle to establish, through the unity of the communists, a proletarian party as the only guarantee for achieving the goal of the revolution. They pledged to make any sacrifice expected of them, to crush the forces of anticentralism and to implement and make others implement this plan for the formation of a party.

They added that they had resolutely risen up to struggle to the last for the formation of a red army, molded with Marxist-Leninist ideology, based on proletarian internationalism, and to be responsible to the proletarian party to be established.

The participants in the seminar condemned imperialist plots against the oppressed peoples of Southern Africa and declared that they were awaiting with revolutionary fervor and discipline the revolutionary orders of the revolutionary leader, Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, to fulfill their internationalist obligations toward bringing about the victory of oppressed peoples.

GAMBIA

BRIEFS

FARMERS URGED TO DECORTICATE--The president has urged farmers to start decortivating the seednuts they have stored for themselves. He said although the G.P.M.B. and Cooperatives had enough seednuts to supply farmers, he was not sure whether these nuts will be good enough for sowing--it would be wise for farmers to start separating their good nuts from the bad as the rains are fast approaching. Sir Dawda reminded farmers that they had to rely on their own seednuts since The Gambia was not the only country in the region with black and mouldy nuts, which probably makes it impossible to obtain nuts from other countries in the Sahel Region. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 9 Jul 79 p 1245]

ENERGY PROBLEMS--A CILSS consultancy mission report on energy problems in the Sahel reveals that The Gambia depends on firewood and charcoal for 87 percent of its energy supply which is equivalent to about 20,000 tons of charcoal a year. This in effect represents the destruction of 4,000 hectares of forest, which will render The Gambia devoid of woodland by the year 2,000, if the trend continues. To counteract the deteriorating situation, the report suggests a number of measures, which include the use of butane gas, and the introduction of improved clay or iron cookers. The report also recommends making more use of river transport as this mode of transport uses five to ten times less fuel than road transport. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 9 Jul 79 p 1245]

CSO: 4420

GUINEA

BRIEFS

BADEA LOAN--An agreement for a loan of \$10 million, that is about 136 million sillis, was signed last Thursday in Khartoum between the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea and BADEA [Arab Bank for the Economic Development of Africa]. The Guinean side was represented by our public works minister, Comrade Abraham Kabassan Keita, while the bank was represented by Brother Oumar (Kochman), its assistant secretary general. This loan is intended for a project of maintenance and extension of our country's roads to enable us to face the increasing traffic. Let us recall that BADEA and the Islamic Development Bank in Abu Dhabi have already given a loan of \$84 million to Guinea [few words indistinct]. [Conakry Domestic Service in French 1615 GMT 6 Aug 79 AB]

CSO: 4400

ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK ASSISTANCE

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 26 Jun 79 pp 1, 8

[Excerpt] The Islamic Development Bank (BID) will participate to the extent of 30 percent of the social capital of the Cumere mixed agroindustrial enterprise, whose investment is currently estimated at nearly 21 million dollars. This information was divulged to us by Dr Abou Diakite, head of the African Department of the bank, when he spent a week visiting our country. The remaining 70 percent of the social capital is owned by the Government of Guinea-Bissau. It is now being raised through international loans.

According to Dr Abou Diakite, "We consider this project very important as it will allow more profitable exploitation of "mancarra," which represents an enormous part of Guinea-Bissau's production and exports. Thanks to exports of the manufactured product, it will permit an equilibrium of Guinea-Bissau's trade and payments balance."

The BID delegation, which also included Nasin Sidditui, terminated its visit to our country yesterday. The visit had as its object a discussion with the Government of Guinea-Bissau of several projects in which the bank may participate. In the meetings that the delegation held with the state commissariats of economic coordination and planning, transport and tourism and rural development, as well as with the president of the National Energy Institute, the possibilities that the BID might finance projects for damming the Gambiel, reconstructing the Bissalanca airport and the port of Bissau and developing river navigation, were discussed in addition to the Cumare question.

12,116
CSO: 4401

DONATED CORN LEFT TO ROT DESPITE ACUTE NEED

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 3 Jul 79 p 2

[Letter to the editor by reader Sona Mawa]

[Excerpts] As the good daughter of our land which I believe myself to be, I choose this way to mention and criticize a situation which, as far as I am concerned, cannot occur in a country like ours and much less in this difficult phase through which we are passing.

I saw this with my own eyes. A few days ago I was near DICOL where I saw tons of corn abandoned to the sun and the rain on the SOCOMI grounds. It had completely deteriorated. I spoke to a person who seemed to be the caretaker of the place and he told me that the corn had been there almost 6 months. He did not know what it had been intended for but it was thoroughly infested with insects and it smelled bad.

I learned later that the corn had been given to Guinea-Bissau by a friendly international organization. Now I ask: In a situation like the one we are in, where there are shortages of staples, can we let such a large quantity of corn rot? Of course not. Then what is going on? If there are people who sleep at the doors of the people's stores in hopes of getting a mouthful of rice to put in their stewpots the next day how is it that many tons of corn can be allowed to decay?

I also want to state one thing very clearly. We must not throw away gifts from our friends, because if they don't give supplies to us we shall have to buy them, and how can we buy them if we don't have any foreign exchange to pay for imports and if we hardly export anything? [signed] Sona Mawa

Editor's Note

NO PINTCHA can confirm the truth of our reader's accusation.

Now we ask: Who can be responsible for this waste? What steps are being taken to prevent cases like this from occurring again?

12,116

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

PORTUGUESE SCHOLARSHIPS--Bissau, 23--Portugal just granted 30 more scholarships to Guinea-Bissau, bringing the total of the scholarships granted thus far to 270. Guinea-Bissau has used the scholarships fully, especially for intermediate and higher training courses, as well as for professional internships. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Jul 79 p 8]

COOPERATION WITH CUBA STUDIED--The second session of the Cuba-Guinea-Bissau Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation closed today after analyzing questions on bilateral cooperation in health, education, agriculture, construction and sports. Cuba will grant technical assistance to Guinea-Bissau for the realization of certain projects and for training specialists in the different branches of Guinea-Bissau's national economy. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Jul 79 p 8] 12,116

FUEL PRICES INCREASE--The State Council of Commissioners, in its regular meeting of 4 July 1979, considering: the constant increase in fuel prices in the international market and its effect on the national economy, the country's exchange difficulties and its need to rationalize fuel consumption, has decided (1) to provisionally increase by 50 percent the sale price to the public of diesel fuel, regular gasoline, high-test gasoline and lubricating oil; (2) to order the closing of service stations from 2330 hours on Saturdays to 0730 hours the following Monday. At the same time, the Council of Commissioners has decided to undertake a thorough study of the impact of the international increase in fuel prices on domestic prices and the national economy. The goal of this study will be to enable the country to take measures as required by the present situation, specifically in regard to domestic consumption. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 5 Jul 79 p 1] 12,116

CSO: 4401

KENYA

NYERERE SAID TO HOLD ONE KEY TO EAST AFRICAN COOPERATION

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 26 Jul 79 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] President Nyerere's speech at yesterday's ceremony in Kagera Salient marking the return of Tanzanian troops from Uganda was pregnant with meaning in many respects.

For the purposes of this comment, we will dwell only on one aspect--his remarks on East African co-operation, past, present and future, and leave for the moment what he said about ex-President Yusuf Lule of Uganda. Prof. Lule, who we believe has flown back to London after a visit to Nairobi, must first make his own observations on what the Tanzanian leader said.

No one will disagree with President Nyerere's view that, in the absence of close accord between Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania, 40 million inhabitants of East Africa are exposed to unnecessary, and certainly avoidable, "suffering." This is his word. We would prefer to term it deprivation.

Everyone will welcome his statement that the oneness of East Africa should not be destroyed merely because of misunderstandings among its leaders. And no one will quarrel with his call for immediate talks between the three sister States to discuss revival of the defunct East African Community.

President Nyerere was quick to add that revival of this much-needed co-operation cannot be expected to come about overnight. How very right he is. Comfort can be drawn from his further statement that, having learned some lessons from the past, East Africa must now lay less stress on individualistic approaches to common issues, and that good neighbourliness must in future be the goal.

Of particular interest to Kenya, especially so in the light of recent developments, is President Nyerere's truism that Uganda cannot hope to see its economy survive without reliance on Kenya's port of Mombasa. Some people have been playing politics, and in the process jeopardising

Kenya-Uganda relations and indeed Uganda's economic health and hopes of speedy reconstruction, by seeking to isolate Kenya in the East African context. President Nyerere's words yesterday on the East African scene--co-operation, good neighbourliness, the lessons of the past, individualism vs. the common approach--all are reassuring.

And, while it will be a long haul back to real East African co-operation, when one also considers that the assets of the old East African Community have not yet been divided up and President Nyerere is still bristling with indignation over "selfishness" and "big tummies" in the same East African context in which he now wants to see a resurgence of co-operation, he himself holds one key which can open the door to a major, bold step in the direction he wants us all to go.

Before there can be a trooping to the negotiating table let Tanzania's leader re-open the border between his country and Kenya which was unilaterally closed by him two and a half years ago over the same unity squabbles which he today wants us to forget and to bury once and for all. There cannot be meaningful co-operation with such a major obstacle still intact. The proof of the pudding is in the eating.

CSO: 4420

MORE INTERNATIONAL AID FOR KENYAN DEVELOPMENT ASKED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 27 Jul 79 p 12

[Text]

KENYA's development projects need more support from international aid donors, the UNDP resident representative, Mr. Robert Kitchen, has said.

Such donors should step up their support he said, adding that "investment in Kenya's future is good investment".

Mr. Kitchen told an Austrian parliamentary delegation currently visiting the country that Kenya required and deserved such assistance, especially during its 1979-83 National Development Plan.

Noting that over the past six years Kenya had achieved an average economic growth rate of 5.8 per cent a year, Mr. Kitchen said this rate compared well with that of some of the most successful economies to be found in both the developed and developing world.

He attributed Kenya's success to its political stability, and the efficient indigenous managerial capacity maintained in Kenya since independence.

And he said Kenya could achieve a growth rate of between 5.1 and 6.3 per cent during the Development Plan period — if it received from outside donors \$1 for every \$5 expenditure of its own resources in development activity.

Mr. Kitchen said \$1.7 billion had been committed by international donors to Kenya for expenditure in agricultural, water and infrastructural development, including roads.

But Kenya would need \$9.04 billion to finance its capital, recurrent and development expenditures from 1979 to 1983.

And population growth was one of the major factors affecting Kenya's development. Currently 14 million, Kenya's population could rise to 30 million by 2000 AD.

Mr. Kitchen also pointed out that demand for petrol accounted for 25 per cent of foreign exchange disbursements, and that there was an urgent need to explore and exploit alternative sources of energy — including solar and geothermal — to meet the nation's needs.

CIVIL SERVANTS SAID TO RESORT TO COERCION IN COLLECTIONS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 27 Jul 79 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

SOME people have a misguided sense of duty and are so over-zealous they fall over themselves in their attempts to ingratiate themselves with their superiors. Prominent in this category of people are civil servants who are tarnishing the image of Kenya's Harambee spirit by resorting to forced contributions. This phenomenon is not confined to any particular part of the country, though for the past few years chiefs, assistant chiefs and the like in Western Province have taken the cake for their enthusiasm in this direction.

Sometimes the culprits are holders of even more senior positions in the Administration, as the Attorney-General, Mr. Njonjo, told Parliament this week when he castigated civil servants, including even some District Commissioners — who should know better — for misusing their positions and powers to collect Harambee funds.

Exhortations to these people not to use compulsion to boost the Harambee system have gone out regularly, but they appear to be so much water off a duck's back. They are still at it — and the danger is that if they are allowed to continue they may do irreparable harm to the Harambee spirit.

This newspaper yesterday received a letter — albeit anonymous, but understandably so — from a junior civil servant in Nakuru drawing attention to coercion in Harambee collections in a Government department. This one has to do with the Ministry of Water; the writer says that on or around July 10 a very senior official in the Ministry with jurisdiction over Rift Valley Province asked employees to "donate generously", the humblest employee to give not

less than 10/-, for a major school project. Most of the staff put their names down, expecting that would be the end of the matter and that the amounts against their names — contributed on a voluntary basis — would be deducted from their July salaries.

But they were in for a shock! On July 24 they received another circular converting the exercise into one of forced contribution. The circular said it was now compulsory for deductions to be made from the staff, and it laid down the following scale of contributions: Casuals (salary 305/- p.m.) to pay 25/-; Job group A & B (salary 365/- p.m.) — 35/-; those in Job groups C & D — 45/-; and staff in Job groups E, F, G and H to pay 55/-, 65/-, 75/- and 85/- each, respectively.

The same man says the staff are still very bitter about a forced levy of 60/- in May, June and July 1975 (when memories are bitter they are long) following receipt of a letter from Nairobi in connection with a "courtesy call" they were to have paid on the late President Kenyatta to hand over money for various projects. "We are very sure the money never reached Mzee," the letter says, adding: "The visit never materialised."

President Moi's name is being misused by these self-appointed do-gooders and it is high time something is done to put an end to forced collections.

In scores of schools all over the nation headmasters are forcing pupils and students, using the President's name, to contribute to various funds. Also in the President's name, a variety of subterfuges are being resorted to as a means of collecting monies to take the place of levies which the President not so long ago abolished.

There have been attempts, but they have been feeble indeed, to punish the guilty ones. In December, 1978, a long time ago, a Kakamega magistrate ordered an assistant chief to pay 50/- to a teacher for taking four hens from his house for a Harambee funds. The teacher said the birds were worth 150/-, so he lost out both ways. If officials and others in positions of authority are unwilling, or unable, to comply with instructions they should be disciplined, even dismissed. This, if nothing else, will put an end to this unwelcome state of affairs.

KENYA

EMPLOYERS SAID TO CIRCUMVENT MOI'S EMPLOYMENT ORDER

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 26 Jul 79 p 5

[Text] A top Union official has accused employers of failing to increase their labour force by 10 percent as ordered by President Moi last year.

The accusation came from Mr. J.J. Mugallah, deputy general secretary of the Kenya Union of Commercial, Food and Allied Workers, in an open letter to Minister for Labour James Nyamweya.

He alleged trade unions were fully co-operating with the Presidential directive on wage restraint consequent upon employers carrying out the directed creation of jobs.

The employers, Mr Mugallah claimed, were using several tactics to evade recruitment.

Many job-seekers sent by the labour office never got jobs at the same time unscrupulous employers had made "fictitious returns" indicating they had increased their labour force.

"Many employers have merely converted their existing casual workers, who have been under their employ for many years, to monthly employment--thus making the directive ineffective," Mr. Mugallah alleged.

The letter is copied to the Federation of Kenya Employers, the Central Organisation of Trade Unions--neither of whom were available for comment yesterday--and to the Vice-President and Minister for Finance, the Office of the President and general secretaries of unions affiliated to COTU.

The trade union official claimed people recruited had been placed as casual workers with no guarantee for full employment. Under the directive, he contended, 700,000 new jobs should have been created.

To counter-check the recruitment returns, Mr. Mugallah suggested the Ministry should ask employers to file their salary bill as at three months prior to the directive.

The wage bill should now show a 10 percent increase for those who had implemented the order, he said.

'CONTROVERSIAL' MARRIAGE BILL KILLED FOR THIRD TIME

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 27 Jul 79 pp 1, 4

[Article by Cornelius Nyamboki]

[Text] The controversial Marriage Bill has been thrown out of Parliament for the third time.

It was killed following an amendment tabled by Eldoret South MP Charles Murgor, who wanted the Bill shelved for six months.

And immediately it was defeated on an oral vote, Attorney-General Charles Njonjo stormed out of the chamber.

He was followed by almost half of the members who had stayed unusually calm all afternoon to vote against the massive 158-clause Bill.

The Marriage Bill was last killed in 1976 when the adultery clause became controversial.

The packed House voted "No" after a lively contribution from Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement, Mr. G.G. Kariuki, who remarked: "We are being intimidated and dictated to by the views of a small pressure group of the elite."

Setting a very high note for the no-vote from the anxious chamber, Mr. Kariuki said: "This is a very sensitive matter which should have been discussed exhaustively by the ruling party Kanu before being brought here."

The shelving of the Bill came only minutes after the Attorney-General announced in the chamber that he intended to introduce amendments to remove the most controversial elements.

Mr. Njonjo said he would delete the clause that forbade men to beat their wives and said he intended to amend the Bill to eliminate the need for consent from first wives to those men who wished to marry more than one wife.

Health Minister and Deputy Leader of Government Business Mr. James Osogo, tried in vain to persuade the House to accept the Bill. He pleaded with MPs to introduce amendments to the clauses they were opposed to instead of killing it.

Bishop Lawi Imanthiu (Nominated) observed that deferring of the Bill would be tantamount to leaders shunning their responsibilities. He was heckled as he spoke.

Continuing his speech, Mr. Kariuki said the Marriage Bill should be debated in the open by the Kenyan public "and, if possible, we need a referendum on such a matter that penetrates through our real cultural values.

"Our customs and traditional norms," he told the House, "are being thrown to the dogs by people who have no constituencies to represent."

He said Kenyans had for a long time conducted their affairs with dignity and could not allow themselves to be "messed up by this kind of legislation."

Mr. Kariuki said the indigenous Kenyans do not understand the new concept being forced on them by a Western-oriented clique.

He said MPs did not oppose the Bill because of the simple issues of clauses on women, "but because no one needs this legislation at the moment."

He declared: "We are concerned with our wives and children and we do not want anyone to come around telling us how to choose our spouses or how to run our families."

Mr. Kariuki snapped: "Even when you read the correspondence in the Press, the only people supporting the Bill are the few women who have had their homes broken."

He said MPs represented all wananchi and not those who claimed to be half-Christians and half-culturalists.

And the women who thronged both galleries dropped their heads.

Contending that the Bill had been introduced at a time when Kenyans were not ready for it, Mr. Kariuki said: "We are being indirectly blackmailed by the mover of this Bill during this time of election fever."

He said Kenyans were free to express their views without listening to intimidation from people who have no sense of cultural values.

And amid thunderous cheers from the House, he said: "Are we being made to believe that the marriages our fathers entered into were illegal and that we are all illegitimate?"

He told the Attorney-General to allow MPs to have time and debate the Bill-- "If need be"--and advise the Government where necessary amendments to the existing were called for.

Dismissing threats from Mr. Njonjo that if the Bill was killed MPs would "have it on their necks," Mr. Oloo-Aringo (Alego) said: "It is up to the electorate to decide whether we have betrayed their norms or not. We know our people value their culture and we must protect them accordingly."

CSO: 4420

LAWS MUST BE AS BINDING FOR MATATUS AS FOR EVERYONE ELSE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 25 Jul 79 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

THERE was high drama along Nairobi's Tom Mboya Street shortly before noon yesterday when a squad of civic askaris led by a smartly-uniformed inspector who looked more like a Field Marshal, baton and all, swooped on a well-known and well-patronised pavement bookseller opposite Nation House. A City Council van and a tipper were also at hand and in a matter of minutes the enterprising vendor was arrested and all his precious wares were dumped into the lorry and carted off.

For sheer efficiency, there was nothing to beat it. For hours following the arrest a number of civic askaris stood guard at the spot where, to quote the officer, the bookseller had plied his trade without having renewed his licence but, worse than that, having been responsible for "a breeding place for rats and cockroaches and other insects". Later, another tipper came by and removed the rest of the pavement stall. "It is a very serious crime to keep the city centre in such abhorrent conditions," a reporter was told by one of the custodians of civic cleanliness.

We have seen worse. Nairobi abounds with filthy pavement kiosks and other eyesores. Precious little is done about them. The pavement bookstall in question has for years been a treasure trove for those who like, or have the time to, browse around. Bargains are to be had for a song. Students buy text-books for far less than they have to pay elsewhere; secretaries with time on their hands find an abundance of romantic novels; avid readers can take their pick of best-selling novels, old and new, for a few shillings each.

But if the vendor was in the wrong he must pay the price. What concerns many of us is that the same city askaris, so suddenly imbued with a terrific sense of duty, turn a blind eye to numerous other breaches of the civic by-laws. Even as the bookstall clean-up was in progress, barely 50 yards away *matatus* were blatantly, as they always do, obstructing traffic into and out of the municipal car park opposite Nation House. Nothing new. They are doing it all the time, from early morning to late evening. They heed no one and care for no laws, civic or otherwise. The car park attendant is powerless to turf them out, but he cares more for life and limb — his own — than for breaches of by-laws. And who can blame him?

The hard-working scribes who help produce this newspaper day after day and who leave their place of work hours after everyone else has gone home are often victims of this breakdown of law and order. Many a time they have to sit on their horns hoping that the uncaring, unseemly, ungentlemanly *matatu* drivers will condescend to give them passage. We suggest that if these vehicles obstruct civic property — to wit, a municipal car park — it is the duty of these same civic askaris to discipline them and have them arrested. If they block public thoroughfares it is the duty of the police to do the same.

We have said, and it has been conceded all round, that the *matatu* industry is here to stay and that it is rendering a public service, but the example its operators are setting to law-abiding folk is the worst possible. We do not have two sets of laws, one for *matatus* and one for everyone else. The motorist who pays his road taxes has every right to free and unhindered passage through the streets; more right, certainly, than the pirate operator who thumbs his nose at the law. The motorist who pays to park in a municipal car park has every right to enter and leave without obstruction, to be tolerably certain his vehicle will not be dented and scrapped by handcarts and wheelbarrows which are allowed to use these parks as if they were public streets.

Why have attendants if they serve no purpose? We have suggested in the past, and we do so again: The Council is collecting handsome revenues from its car parks. It is its duty to police them. Each park must be manned, during the official "working hours," by a uniformed askari — and it must be his function and his duty to ensure that the by-laws are obeyed.

KENYA

RELIGIOUS SECT CAUSING 'GREAT CONCERN' TO AUTHORITIES

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 19 Jul 79 p 1

[Text] Nairobi (APS)--A Kenyan religious sect is discouraging its followers from spraying crops with disinfectants, dipping their livestock and receiving medical care, contending that the Holy Spirit could easily look after their problems.

The sect, which does not believe in churches, conducts its affairs in the home of one of the followers.

After the nightly prayers, the sect followers are allegedly made to work on the farms of their host, performing chores like plucking coffee and weeding to compensate for the meals they took.

Confirming the activities of the sect, the area Chief, Mr Frederick Nthambiri, said the group had caused great concern to the authorities, who had been forced to raid the area. As a result, about 40 people had been arrested and taken to court and were waiting for the cases against them to be heard.

He cited as an example a woman suffering from a cut wound who had one of her legs amputated as she could not go to hospital for treatment, believing the Holy Spirit would heal the wound.

CSO: 4420

SILT BUILDUP THREATENS POWER PLANTS' EFFICIENCY

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 26 Jul 79 p 5

[Excerpt] The efficiency of the three giant power stations on the Tana River is being threatened by silt accumulation in their dams.

This was said yesterday in Nyeri by the chairman and chief executive of the East African Power and Lighting Co. Ltd., Mr. Julius Gecau when he presented awards to the company's long-service employees in Mount Kenya area. The 16 employees received a total of 16,000/- and 415 ordinary shares in the company.

"The shocking reality is that at Kamburu reservoir alone, we have an accumulation of silt amounting to 30 ft. in depth since its construction," Mr. Gecau said, adding that this was "an alarming rate of siltation considering that the Kamburu power station was only commissioned in 1975," he said.

The power stations were built at a total cost of more than Sh. 1,400 million, and are capable of generating a total of 280 megawatts of power.

Mr. Gecau explained that the high rate of siltation was caused by poor soil management along the river and its tributaries and "indiscriminate de-afforestation of its rain catchment areas."

He appealed to the Government to encourage extensive afforestation programmes along the river, and to educate people living along it on proper soil husbandry.

CSO: 4420

KENYA

AFRICANIZATION OF COMMERCE, INDUSTRY ASKED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 25 Jul 79 p 4

[Excerpt] Parliament has called for a complete overhaul and Africanisation of commerce and industry if Kenyans were to achieve economic independence.

Members charged that for 15 years, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has totally failed in involving the indigenous people in local and external trade.

Speaking during debate on the Ministry's vote, Kikuyu MP, Amos Ng'ang'a predicted that if the country allowed foreigners to dominate the industry at the present rate, commerce would be completely de-Africanised in the next 20 or so years.

"We are deceiving ourselves and cheating our people when we tell them that we are moving towards achieving economic independence," he claimed.

Mr Ng'ang'a warned against domination of the commercial and industrial sectors by foreigners and noted that the situation was pathetic and deplorable.

"Why should the local people be left to run only petty businesses? Surely there must be something wrong with our thinking in this regard," he said. He said the local people have been let down and called for urgent measures to correct this fault.

CSO: 4420

KENYA

BRIEFS

VOTER REGISTRATION FIGURES--A total of 5,529,281 people had registered as voters when the registration exercise closed on Sunday, July 22, out of a target of 6,432,830 people. According to final figures released by the President's Office yesterday afternoon, Rift Valley Province was leading by registering 1,160,971 people out of a target of 1,288,000 people followed by Eastern Province with 950,331. Registration figures for other provinces are Nyanza 884,619 voters, Central Province 840,343, Western Province 677,101, Coast Province 551,791, Nairobi Province 361,724 and North Eastern Province 102,401 people. Working on percentages, Nairobi Province was leading with a record of 98.9 percent. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 27 Jul 79 p 10]

SUGARCANE ROTTING ON FARMS--A number of sugar cane farmers in Kakamega District cannot sell their cane to the factories and millions of shillings worth of cane is rotting on their farms. According to a number of sugar cane farmers in the district, the Government's pledge to look into the problem of surplus sugar cane in the area was welcome but the cane was already rotting on farms. Farmers who took loans to plant cane risk their farms being auctioned, they said. They called on the Government to help draw out a programme through which sugar cane from those who owed the Government money could be sold regardless of where they came from. One prominent sugar farmer and councillor, Mr. James Likuyi said farmers had been placed in a hopeless situation as they had no way of marketing their mature cane. He said there was need for the Government to arrange with Mumias Sugar Company to receive certain tonnage of cane.--KNA [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 27 Jul 79 p 12]

LOCOMOTIVES FROM FRG ARRIVE--Kenya Railways' order of 56 locomotives from West Germany was completed with the delivery of the remaining 10 at Nairobi Station yesterday. Power and Communications Minister Omolo Okero, in a speech read on his behalf by his Assistant Kamwithi Munyi at the ceremony, said it was Government policy to develop an effective national railway network. Mr Munyi received the keys for the locomotives from the West German Ambassador Dr. Alfred Kuehn. Dr. Kuehn said for the locomotives, a soft loan of Sh. 55 million had been granted by his country with a 0.75 per cent interest and a 50-year repayment period including 10 years grace. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 27 Jul 79 p 36]

IMPORT DEPOSIT REQUIREMENT RAPPED--The recently imposed import deposit of 100 percent has been designed to put the small, poor African trader out of business, Kangema MP Joseph Kamotho claimed. The deposit, he felt, was to the advantage of rich and unscrupulous Asian and European businessmen who cannot feel the pinch. Contributing to the debate on the vote of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the MP said the move was out to de-Africanise trade in Kenya because no small businessman could afford to pay this huge deposit. "It militates against the Africanisation of business in this country," Mr Kamotho said. He said that, before the Treasury took this step, it should have sought advice from experts in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 25 Jul 79 p 4]

JAPANESE COLLEGE GRANT--Kenya and Japan yesterday signed the exchange of notes to officialize the Japanese grant of approximately 69 million shillings. The grant will be used for phase two of the Jomo Kenyatta College of Agriculture and Technology. The Japanese Government has already extended 62 million shillings. The vice president and minister for finance, Mr Mwai Kibaki, who signed the agreement on behalf of the Kenya Government, thanked the Japanese Government for its financial commitment to the projected college. [Text] [Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 31 Jul 79 LD/EA]

CSC: 4420

PRIME MINISTER SAYS APARTHEID IS OBSTACLE TO 'CONSTELLATION'

Johannesburg POST in English 16 Jul 79 p 2

[Text] Maseru--If South African Prime Minister Mr P.W. Botha spoke to Nelson Mandela "all Africa would listen" says Lesotho Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan. Such a meeting would open the doors of dialogue and contact throughout the continent.

Mandela, the head of the African National Congress of South Africa is serving a life sentence on Robben Island after being convicted 15 years ago of plotting revolution. He will be 61 this month.

This week Dr Jonathan told POST Africa New Service here he hoped the new Botha government would deviate from the intransigence of its predecessors.

There was always hope, he said, that the problems of Southern Africa would be solved peacefully.

However, this hope for meaningful change in South Africa would not be strengthened by seemingly reassuring statements such as those made by Dr Piet Koornhof to American audiences recently.

"Nor will they be encouraged by the repudiation of Dr Andries Treurnicht by Prime Minister Botha," Dr Jonathan said.

"We can only have real hope when Botha talks about genuine change in South Africa with Mandela.

"Hope for change can only come when dialogue begins between the true leaders of the Afrikaner, represented by the Bothas, and the true leaders of the black majority, by the Mandelas.

"Until South Africa's ruling class accepts these realities there is no hope."

Dr Jonathan said he accepted in principle the constellation of Southern African states mooted by Mr Botha.

Realistic

It was a realistic idea, he said, and its one stumbling block was apartheid in South Africa.

Because of apartheid a formal political and economic union that included South Africa was out of the question no matter how good the idea was.

"That policy is standing in the way of many things that would be good for our region."

The geographical situations of Lesotho and South Africa obviously created the need for economic co-operation--"about this we cannot deceive ourselves." There was already co-operation in monetary affairs, customs, transport and other fields.

Dr Jonathan said Lesotho was now enjoying unprecedented support from the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Commonwealth and the OAU.

South Africa's stand on apartheid was attracting tremendous sympathy to Lesotho because measures taken against the Republic were bound to affect the Kingdom.

For this reason, he said, he was confident that the Arab countries would react favourably to Lesotho's appeal for a special deal on oil supplies.

Chief Jonathan leaves tomorrow for the OAU conference in Monrovia, Liberia.

CSO: 4420

PUBLIC 'SHOCKED' BY CLASH AT OAU SUMMIT MEETING

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 20 Jul 79 p 5

[Text]

THERE have been mixed reactions here bordering on shock and anger over the Baniase-Obasanjo clash on Wednesday at the OAU Summit. "Disgraceful," "shocking"; "I was ashamed and scared", are some of the feelings of those the Age interviewed yesterday.

The entire episode was televised live and viewers went to bed fearful that the issue may break up the meeting which we have been looking forward to with great expectation.

One viewer came to the Age and said: "These people have come here to fight the Ugandan war all over again; we cannot have that here; after all, what did Obasanjo expect for those people to do? They had the tiger (Amin) on their backs".

Another came and showed pity for Baniase: "Obasanjo did not have to attack the man like that in the open; after all, he is a Head of state and we respect all of them, but to heap insult and ridicule on another Head of State was a poor example of what we should expect from the OAU Summiteers."

"Obasanjo did a helluva thing; he was presiding and he used that privilege moment to attack his colleague."

But there were others who felt that leaving aside the acrimony and insults, the question of Tanzanian invasion of Uganda is a serious matter because it "demonstrates how strongly African Leaders feel about the principle of non-interference".

Simply put, the reader went on, "non-interference

guards against the emergence of yet another colonial master with a black face. No matter how undesirable a ruler may be to his people, no one outside of that country has the right to aid in the overthrow of that leadership; for once this happens then you must also have a say in who should lead — this is the dangerous precedent Obasanjo and others are fearful of. Who made Nyerere the policeman of East Africa?"

In any case, the general feeling here has been that this should not have been aired in the open. They should have sat down around a table behind closed doors and thrash out the issue and then issue a Communique, but the open attack and the bitterness with which it was seasoned shocked Liberians who are not accustomed to such things.

CSO: 4420

LIBERIA

SOME POLICE PROBLEMS ATTRIBUTED TO 'BIG SHOTS'

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 20 Jul 79 p 3

[Text] Police Director Varney Dempster has attributed some of the problems facing the police to the so-called "big shots" whom he said, have the tendency of compensating themselves by breaking the traffic laws and disrespecting the law enforcement officers.

Director Dempster made this statement when he was answering questions from an AGE reporter in connection with the recent aggravated assault charge which was levied against a prominent Liberian Citizen for allegedly kicking a junior police officer.

The police director asserted that there should be no specific exception to those who made the law and those who are to abide by it. He noted that if government officials ignore police instructions, this might bring about a chaotic situation.

Mr Dempster asserted that the guidelines that were drawn up by a joint security force was subsequently issued to police officers to be used on the field. These guidelines, he said will enable government officials to appreciate and understand the operations of the Liberian Police and hence serve to eliminate the usual confrontations those people have with law enforcement officers.

Director Dempster said that every Liberian has worked tirelessly for the success of the 16th summit meeting of the OAU/ there is no time now that anyone will say do you know who "I am, or do you know what I have done for this country?"

He added that some people feel that the law does not apply to them as it is applied to others but Mr Dempster said "the law that affects a taxi driver affects any other citizen of Liberia."

Asked about Ambassador at-Large Taylor Majors case, the Police director disclosed that the matter is currently before the President of Liberia.

CSO: 4420

MADAGASCAR

BRIEFS

SOANIERANA CAMP--CSR [Supreme Revolutionary Council] member Jean de Dieu Randriantanany, General Roland Rabetafika and many high-ranking officers attended the passing out of 150 young recruits who completed their military training at Camp Soanierana on 21 July. The dignitaries attended the inauguration of the new 527-meter combat obstacle course (20 obstacles). Improvements at the camp also included a new tennis court and mess. [Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 23 Jul 79 p 3]

BULGARIAN LABOR UNION DELEGATION--June 8-9, a CCSB [expansion unknown] delegation led by Marian Stoikov Brakadaksi, secretary of the union, made an official visit at the invitation of FISEMA [Malagasy Federation of Trade Unions]. As unions affiliated to the WFTU, they reached agreement on several measures to increase their relations. They agreed that a similar exchange of visits would take place in Bulgaria at a later date. [Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 17 Jul 79 p 2]

CSO: 4400

ENCOURAGEMENT GIVEN TO WORKING IN AGRICULTURE

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 22 Jun 79 p 4

[Editorial: "Small-Scale Rice Farmers See the Way"]

[Text]

FARMERS throughout the country take pride in the new agricultural establishments which are bringing them enough wealth and more experience in producing quality crops. In Karonga over 700 people have applied to join the Rice Irrigation Scheme at Ngerenge because they now realise the importance of new methods of growing rice with increased yields per acre.

Prior to the establishment of the various agricultural projects in the country, many people dared not hold the hoe and go into the fields. Instead, it was easy for them to make up sojourns to various neighbouring countries in search of 'wealth'.

More often the so-called wealth meant a bicycle or some other odd item that never warranted the lengthy periods that separated families instead of living together and working in the fields productively.

It is pleasing to note that people realise the importance of hard work in the fields. Today, people who are able to buy vehicles for transportation and engage in other businesses are those with a basically farming capability. Apart from the vagaries of the weather, the soil assures the clever farmers much money when they produce good quality crops.

For a number of years, the Chinese Agricultural Mission from the Republic of China has been directly involved in teaching the growing of rice in the country with emphasis on increased yields per acre and two crops a year, using the irrigation system for undisturbed water supply throughout the year. The

results have been so encouraging everywhere the schemes have been opened up.

In the case of the Ngerenge scheme, the demand for more people coming forward with eagerness to join has prompted the need to supply them with plots for their own rice holdings.

In this endeavour the Life President has directed that the 600 acre Malawi Young Pioneers Lufira Irrigation Rice Scheme at Ngerenge be handed over to the ordinary people to meet the increasing demand for plots by the small-scale farmers. The handover is yet to be effected. In the meantime 600 acres are for the Malawi Young Pioneers movement, while 400 acres are for the ordinary people.

This, however, is an indication that the people appreciate the introduction of the schemes which are of paramount importance to the farmers themselves and to the country's economy generally.

During the early days, subsistence farming leaned too much on the staple foods of various groups of people, namely cassava, maize or millets, in the various parts of the country, and the methods used denuded the land as no precautions were made to follow crop rotation in order to restore the soil's fertility and keep a check on soil erosion.

Today, the people who never knew how to grow rice despite favourable areas for its growth, are learning to grow it and improve on its quality. Therefore, the success story of the 1,000 acre Rufira Irrigation Rice Scheme ought to encourage all the other farmers throughout the country that an opportunity has been opened up for them to prove their worth in productive commercial farming.

MALAWI

BRIEFS

ZOMBA CHANGED TO CITY--His excellency the Life President, Ngawazi Dr H. Kamuzu Banda, has approved to raise the status of Zomba Town Council to that of Municipality, a spokesman from the Ministry of Local Government has said here. With effect from June 1, 1979, Zomba Township will be known as 'the Municipality of Zomba,' he said. The spokesman added that Zomba has been given the Municipal status because of his historical background, size, population and volume. The quality of services that the new Municipality provides to its residents and visitors are ever increasing and are nearly comparable to those provided by the City Councils, said the spokesman. He said that some of the services which the Municipality is providing are street lighting, fire services, rest houses, markets, sports and recreation centres, primary education, parks and gardens, sanitation, homecraft services, bus parks and under five clinics. Zomba is the third largest centre in the country in size and population, after Blantyre and Lilongwe City Councils. Out of the nine urban local authorities, its area is about 15.4 square miles, with a population of 21,000 people and its rateable value on properties is currently over K16,475,950, the spokesman added. [Text] [Blantyre MALAWI NEWS in English 1 Jul 79 p 1]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

MINERAL RESOURCES POLICY--The Malian Government is coordinating its activities in order to set up the exploitation of its mineral resources. A seminar on geological, mineral and petroleum prospecting was organized in Bamako on 25 June. Besides the national cadres taking part in this seminar, others present were representatives of French, Japanese and Soviet companies operating in the country. This "mining seminar," placed under the chairmanship of Col Amadou Bana Diarra, vice president of the Military Liberation Committee and minister of commerce and finance, is mainly aimed--as noted by Lamine Keita, minister of industrial development and tourism--at "evaluating the geological, mineral and petroleum prospecting" which has taken place in the country since independence, as well as at effecting a census and an in-depth study, "in the light of the experience gained by other countries of the various scientific, financial, technical, economic, legal and administrative elements which contribute to the development of the mineral sector." There are "definite" traces of the existence of bauxite, diamonds, gold and uranium in the western part of the country; manganese, basic metals, petroleum, phosphate and uranium traces exist in the east and the north, as well as sulphur and gold in the south. These data were made available by the minister during the above seminar. [Text] [Paris DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE in French No 32, 30 Jul 79 p 56]

CSO: 4400

MOZAMBIQUE

IMPERIALISM IS TRYING TO REGAIN LOST GROUND

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Jun 79 p 8

[Commentary by E.H.]

[Text] Once again, news agencies reveal North American movements in the Indian Ocean. They all confirm that the plans for militarization of the region are proceeding, notwithstanding the repeated protests from the countries of the region. Those now-public reports become even more serious when compared with others that in themselves denounce the existence of a veritable contest pitting the capitalist countries against the peoples who wish to transform the region into a demilitarized zone.

This week, the French Government announced the formation of a strike force which will act to defend Paris' interests. Armed with the most sophisticated war materiel, including the ultra-modern Mirage IV, the star of the current air show in the French capital, it will act with impunity against the already-scourged Third World. In a mere six hours after the alarm has been given, elite troops will be able to ensure the safety of European capitals.

In its turn, the United States announced the formation of a 110,000 man force, to be used similarly in any area of the world where its interests are threatened. Toward the same objectives, the agreement to use Lajes Island was renewed, and the "nuclearization" of the island of Diego Garcia is again under discussion.

These two reports clearly indicate the existence of a concerted international effort which aims to reunite retrograde forces after the recent reverses suffered in areas considered until very recently the secure rear guard of imperialism. The collapse of organizations like SEATO and CENTO required that the most drastic measures be attempted.

9479

CSO: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE

COMMUNIQUE OF FIFTH SESSION OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Jun 79 p 1

[Text of the final communique of the fifth session of the Frelimo Party Central Committee held in Maputo from 14 to 16 June which analyzed the life of the party in the various sectors of national activity and outlined important guidelines, distributed to the media yesterday]

[Text] 1. At the direction of Comrade Samora Moises Machel, the president of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, the fifth ordinary session of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party met in Maputo from 14 to 16 June 1979.

2. The opening speech by Comrade President Samora Moises Machel clearly and in depth outlined the basic topics to be analyzed and was adopted as the guiding document of the meeting.

3. The meeting was characterized by a high spirit of ideological unity and debated, in depth, great questions of national life and matters connected with the foreign policy of the Frelimo Party.

4. The Central Committee analyzed, as the main topic, the economic situation of the country in the fields of agricultural and industrial production and supply and domestic trade, taking as a point of reference the application of the economic and social directives of the Third Congress.

The Central Committee analyzed the state of implementation of the Third FRELIMO Congress decisions in the field of economic and social development of the country.

The meeting confirmed that in general the goals outlined at the Third Congress have been attained and, in some cases, surpassed.

The growing participation of Mozambican workers in the giant task of national reconstruction and recovery of 1973 production levels, was warmly greeted by the meeting.

The Central Committee, in the meantime, pointed out the need to intensify the struggle for scientific planning of the economy, for increased production and productivity and training of technical cadres.

5. The meeting greeted the important victories reached in the field of education and stated that special attention must be given to training qualified teachers and to the creation of material resources so that the significant increase in school attendance is accompanied by an improvement in the quality of instruction.

The Central Committee approved the plan presented by the Ministry of Education and Culture for the education sector which envisages correcting the lack of control now present in school enrolment.

6. In the field of foreign policy, the Central Committee made a review of relations of friendship and cooperation with sister parties, namely, with Marxist-Leninist parties.

In this context, the Central Committee congratulated the Permanent Political Committee for the successes achieved in the implementation of guidelines made by the Third Congress concerning foreign relations and encouraged it to intensify and increase relations with sister parties.

7. The Central Committee heard the report presented by the Political Control Committee which made a deep analysis of the life of the party. The Central Committee greeted and approved the report.

Considering that the report of the Control Committee contributed to a more precise definition of the actions of the enemy, the Central Committee decided that the document be made public so as to become a study topic.

The Central Committee of the Frelimo Party, following the revolutionary tradition of permanent reinforcement of its ideological unity and purification of its ranks, proceeded to analyze the behavior of its members. During this analysis, the Central Committee pointed out behaviors contrary to the principles of the party and which are manifestations of decadent values of traditional-feudal bourgeois societies. The Central Committee also pointed out a case of infiltration into its midst by an element of the repressive structures of colonial-fascist repression. For the detected cases, the Central Committee adopted the established statutory measures. The analysis of

the cases of People's Assembly deputies whose behavior contradicts the qualities demanded from a deputy of the people, was also submitted to the consideration of the Central Committee.

8. During the fifth session of the Central Committee, the basic documents to be presented to the fourth session of the People's Assembly, the supreme organ of state power, were analyzed.

9. The Central Committee analyzed and approved important documents for the organization and internal life of the party, namely:

- report of the national meeting of party departments;

- directives on the articulation of the party organs and their departments at various levels, and on the operation of cells and tasks of the members;

- decision on filling of vacancies in provincial committees and district committees;

- directives on internal elections in the party.

10. The Central Committee has decided to create commissions including all members in a specific sector of party activity thus guaranteeing their more active participation in the great questions of national life. Because they are considered to be of a priority nature, the Central Committee has decided to create the following three commissions:

- Commission for cadres;

- Commission for foreign relations;

- Commission for mass democratic organizations.

11. At the conclusion of the session, the president of the Frelimo Party, Comrade Samora Moises Machel, presented emblems of the party to the members of the Central Committee. In the intermission of the sessions, several cultural groups performed songs and dances, expressing popular enthusiasm and support to the Central Committee meeting.

12. The Central Committee congratulated Comrade Samora Moises Machel for the correct direction that, today just as in the past, he is giving to the Frelimo Party and to the class struggle of the Mozambican workers in the building of a new society. His capacity to be able, in each phase, to analyze the nature of contradictions that emerge in our midst, his courage, his firmness and determination in

the struggle for imposition of new values, the values of socialism, have represented in each session of the Central Committee, as well as in the permanent work of the leadership of the party, the determining factor for the advancement of the struggle of our people toward the continuous growth of the party itself.

The struggle continues!

Maputo 16 June 1979

11634

CSO: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH PORTUGAL

Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0000 GMT 1 Aug 79 LD

[Text] If the matters at issue between Portugal and Mozambique are not resolved within the next 3 months, this could bring about an irreversible situation in the relations between the two countries. These remarks were made by Aquino de Braganca, director of the African Studies Center of Maputo's Eduardo Mondlane University, in a interview with the Portuguese News Agency at the end of a visit to Lisbon.

The FRELIMO member and Samora Machel's counsellor has been abroad many times on official assignments and was the one who came to Lisbon to establish the first contacts with the Portuguese government after the 25 April revolution.

While in Lisbon, Aquino de Braganca saw the president of the republic and the prime minister-designate.

Regarding his meeting with Gen Ramalho Eanes, Aquino de Braganca had this to say: I believe that the president of the republic understands that Mozambique cannot wait indefinitely, and that he is convinced that Portugal should put forward without further delay a realistic proposal to resolve the matters in dispute.

Commenting on his meeting with Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo, Aquino de Braganca said that she had touched on the various matters with great open-mindedness and complete frankness. Unlike the Mota Pinto government, he said, she intends resuming relations with Mozambique completely divested from the colonial past.

Aquino de Braganca said that Portuguese negotiators had so far refused to bury, once and for all, the colonial matters in dispute by adopting stances which do not differ from those of Salazar and Marcello Caetano.

CSO: 4401

DROUGHT, HUNGER THREATEN MANICA PROVINCE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Jun 79 pp 3, 4

[Excerpts] After the rains which devastated large areas of Manica about one and one-half years ago, the peasants of this province are now obliged to confront a new natural calamity--drought. In the hardest-hit areas, particularly the districts of Tambara and Guro, the peasants have planted three times, and still the results are extremely discouraging.

With dynamic action by party and government brigades, the peasants are confronting this serious problem and the possibility of hunger, and are using the experience gained during the time of the armed struggle for national liberation. In this framework, they are currently plowing the lowlands while they are stockpiling various fruits and other products, such as honey, to provide some food until the next harvest.

It should be mentioned that the province of Manica mainly produces corn, "mapira," "mexoeira," sunflowers, tobacco, cotton, peanuts, and also plants and vegetables, the last two in small areas.

except for the first three, which are for the people's immediate consumption, the remaining products are primarily cash crops.

State is Setting Up Institutions to Improve Supplying

In conjunction with the people's self-help efforts to minimize the problem of hunger, the state has begun to set up basic institutions to improve the supply situation. It established a special joint commission for cadres who live or do volunteer work in that province.

In this context, according to information from an official on the above-mentioned commission, the Provincial Directorate of Transportation and Communications is currently determining the best way to organize the available means to channel foodstuffs from the capital to the districts. This, by the way, has already been done on an experimental basis.

Another problem currently affecting the people of Manica province is a beef shortage. In fact, most of the province is eating more chicken.

On this subject, the above-mentioned official explained that in the past the people were assured of a supply of beef because cattle-purchasing fairs were held. At a given point, we gave up that method. We waited to see if the cattle raisers would sell us their cattle. As a result, we had only an average of six head for slaughter a week, which caused the meat shortage in the city and suburbs.

That official also said that the supply commission studied the matter and concluded that the old practice should be revived, and the state provided 789,000 escudos to revive those fairs. Currently, the number slaughtered has risen from 6 to around 15 head a week, which is still inadequate.

Later that official said that the meat shortage problem could not be definitively solved only by the state's actions, emphasizing that it was necessary to make the people themselves aware of the importance of raising small animals, which will contribute satisfactorily to creating green spaces.

9479

CSO: 4-01

MOZAMBIQUE

PARTIAL RAILROAD, PORT TRAFFIC STATISTICS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Jun 79 pp 1, 7

[Excerpts] During the first quarter of 1979, the South Railroad firm transported on its rail system approximately 2 million passengers, a figure which represents a great effort by the workers of the transportation sector because that firm is currently dealing with a great shortage of coaches.

For the past 2 years port activity has remained somewhat stable with a tendency to increase, although it has not yet equaled the figures for 1973, considered the firm's best year.

The South Railroad firm, whose activities extend from the port sector where millions of tons of cargo are handled annually to railroad transportation, is the largest rail-port firm in the country, with approximately 17,000 workers.

The economic importance of this firm lies in the fact that a large part of its gross revenue is in foreign exchange, thus making a basic contribution toward solving our international trade problems.

Thus, at the port of Maputo, a total of 814,000 tons were handled during the first quarter of 1979: this figure exceeds the 667,000 tons of various merchandise handled in 1978.

In its turn, the port of Matola handled a total of 848,000 tons of cargo, which fulfills 94 percent of the goal set for the same period. Notwithstanding the quantity of cargo handled, the Matola port did not achieve the goal set, but nevertheless showed a considerable increase over the 632,000 tons for the first 3 months of 1978.

In the first quarter of 1979, the international traffic of goods dropped approximately 16 percent from 1978. The lack of cargo during that period and occasionally the lack of transportation means to move it properly are together the factors for this decrease in traffic.

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

REPORTED DISSIDENTS' ACTIVITIES--The anti-Frelimo National Resistance Movement in Mozambique is claiming fresh successes in its guerilla campaign against President Machel's government and is reportedly to be planning new attacks against Frelimo bases from the Zimbabwe Rhodesian border towards Beira. According to sources in Johannesburg who claim to be in touch with the resistance movement inside Mozambique, the guerillas have recently disrupted Frelimo's communication lines and supply routes on several occasions with a series of raids carried out by small groups of 10 to 20 men. Led by Andre Matsangaisse--a former Frelimo commander--the guerillas have also claimed responsibility for a recent attack on the Sena sugar estate factory at Mopeia. The movement also claims to have attacked a road construction base at Vila Paiva de Andrade, killing the Frelimo guards and destroying equipment. According to sources here, Matsangaisse now has more than 2 000 armed guerillas under his command. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 18 Jul 79 p 5]

PLANNING MINISTER TO MOSCOW--Planning Minister Marcelino dos Santos left Maputo yesterday morning for Moscow where he will take part in the 30th anniversary of the founding of CEMA (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) made up of various socialist countries. On this trip, Marcelino dos Santos is accompanied by the vice governor of the Banco de Mocambique, Prakash Tatilal, and by officials of the National Planning Commission and the Ministry of Industry and Energy. CEMA is made up by USSR, GDR, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Cuba and Vietnam. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Jun 79 p 1] 11634

SOVIET AGRICULTURAL SPECIALISTS--Quelimane--A brigade of the Ministry of Agriculture, made up of Soviet and Mozambican specialists has been visiting the district of Mopeia in order to study hydroagricultural resources in the lower Zambeze River. This brigade, once the work in Mopeia is concluded, will go to the district of Morrumbala for the same purpose. After the work in Mopeia and Morrumbala is finished, the brigade will go to Sofala Province, also for the same purpose. The work now in progress complements other projects carried out last year by another brigade in Manica and Sofala provinces. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Jun 79 p 3] 11634

YUGOSLAV DONATION--Within the framework of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Yugoslavia and the People's Republic of Mozambique, Yugoslavia donated yesterday to the Mozambican people some electronic material which will be used in our country's industrial sector. The value of this donation is estimated at \$500,000. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Jul 79 p 1]

PORTUGUESE OFFICIAL'S VISIT--Brigadier Franco Charais, member of the Council of the Revolution of Portugal left Maputo yesterday for Luanda, capital of the People's Republic of Angola at the end of a private 5-day visit. During his stay in Mozambique, Franco Charais met with Mozambique Government officials and had an audience on Friday with President of the FRELIMO and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique Samora Machel. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Jul 79 p 1]

CSO: 4401

SECURITY FORCES REPORTED KILLING 27 TERRORISTS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 27 Jul 79 p 1

[Text]

WINDHOEK: Security forces had killed 27 terrorists during the past week in the northern Owambo operational area of SWA, the Officer Commanding SWA Command, Maj Gen Jan Geldenhuys announced here yesterday.

At the same time he announced that about 60 Angolan refugees had fled across the southern Angola border into SWA since the weekend because of renewed fighting between MPLA Government forces and Unita guerrillas in southern Angola.

Other terrorist incidents in the northern SWA operational area this week had included the blowing up of eight telephone poles just south of Oshikango near the SWA-Angolan border and the abduction of a woman school principal across the border into Angola from a school at Ondongula.

Referring to the high number of terrorist deaths during the past week, Gen Geldenhuys said in a communique that this did not indicate an increase in intensity of the bush war.

"The intensity has not markedly increased in comparison to previous weeks," he said.

However, at a press conference at Defence Headquarters here yesterday after

noon, a spokesman for SWA Command conceded that it had, nevertheless, been "a reasonably good week".

The statement handed to newsmen said security forces had killed 13 terrorists during a hot pursuit operation into southern Angola this week after a temporary security force base had come under fire from light mortars from terrorists.

In another incident this week, five terrorists had been killed and possession had been taken of mine-laying equipment, landmines and other explosives after security forces had caught up with a group of terrorists and opened fire on them while following up tracks in the operational area during the past week.

Commenting on this week's activities, Gen Geldenhuys said: "The terrorists' behavioural pattern still indicates little change. The outstanding characteristic is that their action is directed mainly against civilians and civilian installations and indirectly by the laying of landmines and long range bombardment of the security forces."

He added that the practice of terrorists dragging their wounded across the border back into Angola was still taking place, provided distances allowed for it.

FARMERS URGED TO INCREASE BEEF PRODUCTION

Shortage Predicted

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 26 Jul 79 p 2

[Text]

A RED MEAT shortage is imminent. it will result in the meat prices soaring.

This follows the slaughtering of cows in calf as well as a sudden panic to realise assets by overbutchering.

In Okahandja alone 15 801 cows in calf had been slaughtered by Karoo Lewende Hawe over the past four years, the veterinary surgeon, Dr John Shaw, said in his annual report. Of this number 46 percent were slaughtered in the first year.

After he pointed out the danger of this practice to farmers it settled at a steady 26 percent per year.

A spokesman for Karoo yesterday said it was a problem that the veterinary services are dealing with. "There will be a shortage of meat in the future," she said.

A veterinary surgeon in the northern farming area in SWA said yesterday one of the facets of this problems is that farmers examine their own cattle for pregnancy/gestation.

"I, as a veterinary surgeon can not see how they, without expert knowledge or ex-

perience, can be allowed to handle this," he said.

But the problem stretches much wider said informed sources. "Some farmers are just slaughtering anything that moves, whether it is old or a cow with an unweaned calf," said one man involved in the meat industry.

"In some cases it is done out of panic because of the insecurity in the political field. In others it is done deliberately to cause a scarcity in the red meat market.

"Some farmers are keeping back their prime stock, fattening it while they send their poorer animals to be slaughtered.

"The average farmer is totally unaware of this. he will suddenly find towards November that there is a scarcity of cattle, but then it will be too late to start fattening his animals."

The red meat prices will be sky high and the consumer will be the one to pay.

According to certain sources the same thing is happening with small stock, but more information could not be obtained.

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 26 Jul 79 p 7

[Text]

BEEF PRODUCTION in SWA could be doubled if the available prairielands in the north of the Territory are supplied with water from the northern rivers, according to Mr A P Pretorius, president of the Agricultural Union.

Mr Pretorius said that together with this development, the local farmers should be encouraged to breed and produce for economic reasons. "The traditional system of farming should be used to indicate the above-average farmer for settlement as farm-owner on this developed land."

Dealing with the current situation and outlook in agriculture in SWA, the Territory was mainly an agricultural country.

More than 150 000 people, out of a population of less than a million were directly engaged in agriculture.

There were 6 000 farmers who owned the land they farmed and who were highly-developed entrepreneurs. They employed 50 000 farm workers. Mr Pretorius pointed out that there were 100 000 subsistence farmers, who mostly farmed on communal land under their traditional system.

"Fourteen million hectares of the Territory's 81 million hectares consists of desert. On fifty percent of the remaining 67 million where land tenure is practised, 85 percent of all agricultural products are produced by the entrepreneurs - with the main lines of farm-

ing here being beef and karakul pelt production. Ninety-five percent of all livestock production is exported," he said.

Mr Pretorius said that 400 000 cattle were produced - earning R80m and three million pelts were produced at R50m. Dairy products to the value of R3m and game farming at R1m were also produced. Beef, Mr Pretorius said, was of a very high quality as well as Swakara being world renown.

The production potential of karakul had reached saturation point - but there was always scope for further improvement in quality - notwithstanding the fact that SWA produced the best quality pelts in the world.

Mr Pretorius then dealt briefly with dryland crop farming in the northern areas, as well as irrigation farming - especially along the Kavango River, saying that here was a tremendous potential, providing the local populace could be trained and encouraged to use these resources to the full.

He pointed out that dairy and game production in the Territory had a bright future and could also be expanded.

Second to the mining industry, agriculture was the biggest contributor to the Gross National Product and earner of Valuta.

"Most other developing countries in Africa have wrongly believed that economical growth and

employment could best be served by investing in industrial projects. The fact is however, that in countries where the agricultural potential is not fully utilised, far greater scope for employment and social development could be achieved by investment in agriculture."

The importance of agriculture in SWA could not be over-emphasised. "The viability of this country will largely depend on the optimum use we make of our few resources and the human potential in agriculture", he said.

This also applied for socio-economic reasons. It was very important that priority be given to developing those regions where the traditional system of communal land use is practised. "It is absolutely necessary that this system must gradually change to one where the land eventually belongs to the farmer who farms it."

In this way, he continued, not only could the agricultural production be doubled, but it could also be diversified - especially in the northern areas along the Okavango River, crop farming could be implemented.

"We must become self-sufficient over and above earning goodwill and valuta with exports. Our aim must not be to export agricultural products only, but also to export labour in the form of processed agricultural products and by-products."

NAMIBIA

AUSTRALIAN, SOUTH AFRICAN COMPANIES TO PROSPECT FOR DIAMONDS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 25 Jul 79 p 28

[Text]

PERTH — A South African and an Australian company have entered into an agreement to prospect for diamonds in a big new area of SWA/Namibia.

They are Southern Prospectors of Johannesburg, and Leichardt Exploration, an Adelaide-based company which has an office in Perth.

Its chairman, Mr Dan Hill, said Leichardt had a registered share capital of 2 100 000 20c shares and was registered with all Australian stock exchanges.

He will be visiting Johannesburg and South West Africa/Namibia within the next six or eight weeks after going to New York.

Mr Hill said the prospect covered 120 000 ha

on six farms in the districts of Luderitz and Bethanie.

South African geologist Mr Baxter Brown and Mr

A C Howe would be technical managers at the prospect where operations wouldn't start fairly shortly, said Mr Hill.

"Mr Brown has very high hopes for the prospect, and says it holds a promising kimberlite source which he believes is responsible for part of the De Beers operations on the coast of SWA/Namibia.

"Directly to the West and South-west of our area are the world's biggest and richest alluvial diamond mines. To the south of our area is the Ochtia diamond mine on the Orange River."

CSO; 4420

BRIEFS

COPPER MINE REMAINS CLOSED--The Otjiase copper mine will definitely not reopen in the near future. This was stated by the manager of the Otjiase Mining Company, Mr F. Oosthuizen. Mr Oosthuizen was approached after it was learnt that new compressors are being installed at the mine. According to rumours, the mine would have been opened in August for clearing. Production would allegedly only be started in January. Mr Oosthuizen said that this was definitely not the case. "The copper price still is not right. It is still too low and the operating expenses too high," he said. The possibility does exist that it will reopen, but definitely not at this stage, Mr Oosthuizen added. "In any case we have a contract that demands six months notice from either party," he said. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 26 Jul 79 p 7]

SCHOOLS, LAND BILLS DEBATED--Windhoek--The SWA National Assembly yesterday unanimously adopted a Bill to establish an examination board for schools in the Territory and an Amendment Bill on the National Monuments Act. The aim of the examination board is to ensure that standards in all schools are equal and that uniform examinations are written. The Bills were read for a third time and the House then resumed debate on the policy of the majority Democratic Turnhalle Alliance. Mr Appie Louw, DTA Chief Whip, spoke on the land ownership. He said that if the DTA's White component, the Republican Party, came to power in the White second-tier ethnic authority, the RP would not forbid other race groups buying land from Whites. The DTA's policy was that each ethnic group had to decide for itself whether it would allow its members to sell their land to people belonging to other groups. If other population groups decided to ban the sale of their land to Whites, the RP would not hold it against them. The RP would even advise such people as the Rehoboth Basters not to allow the sale of land in Rehoboth to White farmers, Mr Louw said. "This has been the policy of the National Party for many years," Mr Louw said. Whites were not allowed to buy land in other areas such as Owambo, Caprivi and Kavango but for many years now non-Whites could purchase farms from Whites. Mr Louw said he could not understand why the NP election front, Aktur, was now objecting to the policy.--Sapa [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 26 Jul 79 p 2]

CSO: 4420

ALLIANCE AGAINST NPN CONFIRMED

Awolowo Statement

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 20 Jul 79 pp 1,17

[Excerpt]

CHIEF Obafemi Awolowo, leader and presidential candidate of the Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN) has confirmed that "the alliance by the four other political parties is on."

In an interview with a Nigerian Television Authority Network Newstaff, Yori Folarin, at Ikenne on Wednesday, Chief Awolowo disclosed that he had been in close dialogue with the Great Nigeria People's Party (GNPP) and the People's Redemption Party (PRP) leaders of late.

He was confident that a combination of these parties "should be able to sail in easily."

Chief Awolowo contended that the National Party of Nigeria (NPN) was an ultra-conservative and backward-looking force and it was in the interest of Nigerians that such a force should not control the affairs of the country again.

The UPN, GNPP, NPP and PRP, he said, represented the progressive forces in the country.

Shagari Comment

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 20 Jul 79 pp 1,17

[Excerpts] The National Party of Nigerian (NPN) presidential candidate, Alhaji Shehu Shagari, has said the proposed alliance of the other four political parties was not a cause of alarm.

In an interview with the political correspondent of the Nigerian Television Authority Network News, Mr John Chiahemen, in Lagos on Wednesday night, Alhaji Shehu said he was sure his party would form the government of the new Nigeria.

He said "you see what they don't understand and what other people can't see perhaps is that this system is a presidential system. It is not a parliamentary system."

"The fact that parties combine to form a majority in the National Assembly does not mean that they are going to form the government. The person who will form the government is the president and it is glaringly clear to everybody that the NPN is going to produce the president."

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 26 Jul 79 p 1

[Text]

A VOTE of 'no confidence' could not interfere with the executive role of the president, Malam Liman Ciroma, Head of Service and Secretary to the Federal Military Government, has explained.

Malam Liman made this explanation in his opening remarks during a discussion with officers at the Command and Staff College, Jaji near Kaduna last Monday.

The head of service regretted that political aspirants to high offices in October still talked about their parties being in the opposition.

He said such persons had forgotten that the president's government would have no opposition in the exercise of executive functions.

Malam Liman explained that those appointed ministers by the president would merely advise him and in the last resort, help him to carry out his programmes.

"They do not share power with him in the Westminster-style of collective responsibilities," Malam Liman said.

The head of service pointed out that as from October 1979, the president was likely to be a focal point and the co-ordinating centre of all government activities.

This was because under the new constitution, the minister was likely to fulfil only the role of chief agent of the president as the president's personal representative in a government department or

ministry.

Malam Liman observed, however, that unlike the American system the new constitution guaranteed a sort of hybrid system which, under section 136, sub-section 2 (A) - (C) made it imperative for the president to hold regular meetings with the vice-president and all the ministers for the purpose of formulating government policies.

It appeared, therefore, he said, that under the 1979 constitution,

ministers would be required, to some extent, to abide by the principle of collective responsibility which would normally not be found in a prototype presidential system of government.

The head of service observed that it was a futile attempt to have sought to put the president who was popularly elected by the will of the people as their chief executive in some kind of shackles to control his freedom of action.

'OPERATION FEED THE NATION' MAKES NEW INVESTMENTS

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 10 Jul 79 p 24

[Article by Roseline Umesì]

[Text] Operation Feed the Nation (OFN) has recently invested a total of N3,990.00 million in agriculture. N1 million was invested on rabbitry, that is breeding rabbit for consumption. The chairman of the OFN National Committee, Alhaji Idrana Yazidu said last week that the aim of this investment is to provide other substitutes for beef and other traditional meat which have become expensive. He said that rabbit is cheap to breed and has 40 days gestation period, therefore can be bred in large quantity within a short period.

Alhaji Yazidu also said that OFN gave N190,000 to the Federal Fishery Department for fish multiplication recently. This money he said was to be used for the establishment of 10 fish ponds for growing fish in various states.

He also said that N5 million have been recently invested by the OFN on the breeding of fingerlings. Therefore, 4 mouldy fish farms have been established in 4 zones of the country North West, North East, South East and South West.

The chairman also said that OFN has established agricultural farms in some post primary schools throughout the country at the cost of N2.3 million. The objective of this scheme he said was to enable these institutions grow and provide their agricultural products for their consumption, and aid them to the practical study of basic agriculture.

Alhaji Yazidu said that there is a good harvest prospects for this year, but remarked that the army worms and grasshoppers are affecting the growth of some crops in the north.

He disclosed that he is aware that some farmers are finding it difficult to obtain live-stock feeds for their poultry and added that he hoped that the latest purchase by the Nigerian grain board of 6,000 tonnes of maize and 30,000 tonnes of guinea corn can help to ease the feed shortage.

The cost per ton of guinea corn he said was N240 making a total of N7.2 million. These, he said, are sold to the millers at a subsidised price of N180 per ton. "It is part of the agreement that they would not raise the price when sold to farmers," he said.

CSO: 4420

NIGERIA

KLM AGREEMENT TO MANAGE AIRWAYS NOT YET FINAL

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 17 Jul 79 p 1

[Article by Rose Umesì]

[Text] KLM Royal Dutch Airlines has not yet accepted the offer to manage Nigeria Airways for two years and no contract has yet been signed. In fact, the company is still to study the offer, and discussions will not start until that is completed.

Nineteen days ago, Federal Commissioner for Civil Aviation Alhaji Balarabe Ismaila announced the dissolution of the Airways Board, and the appointment of KLM to manage the company for two years. The first of the KLM team, he said, was expected to arrive next month. Group Captain Mohammed Bello of the Nigerian Airforce was posted to take charge of affairs until the Dutch take-over.

Both KLM and Ministry of Civil Aviation sources confirmed last week that the request to KLM to take over management of Nigeria Airways was made informally only a few days before the commissioner's announcement. No discussions on terms and scope have taken place.

KLM however, is sending a "fact-finding" team to Nigeria in the next few weeks, government officials said last week. The terms and scope of KLM's involvement in the management of Nigeria Airways will be negotiated, after the team might have completed its job.

While critical public reaction to the handing over of Nigeria Airways management to foreigners may make KLM cautious in accepting the offer, government officials said that they are optimistic it will.

In any case, they said the government is determined on changing the management, and if KLM does not accept, the offer will be made to another foreign airline.

The degree of involvement that may be acceptable to KLM is also not yet clear. But ministry sources said last week that it is the intention of the government to replace the entire management team of Nigeria Airways. "Some managers will be retired while some will be sent for training," they said.

NIGERIA

OIL STRATEGY DISCUSSED AT PETROLEUM ENGINEERS SYMPOSIUM

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 17 Jul 79 p 12

[Article by Dr. Olu Akinmoladun]

[Excerpts] The Society of Petroleum Engineers of AIME (Nigeria Chapter) finished its 1979 annual symposium last week during which participants listened to series of addresses and papers presented by government and oil industry functionaries. Like in the other seminars and symposia in recent times, the SPE symposium once again demonstrated the growing importance of the oil industry in the life of Nigeria and her people. It also indicates the relative interest developed in the industry.

Several new policy decisions came to light in the seminar. For example, the address sent to the society by the Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters Major General Musa Shehu Yar' Adua made it known that the present administration is opening up more hectares for exploration. This programme, it was said, should help to lay the foundation for substantially increasing the oil production capacity of this nation in the next few years.

In his own address, Mr. F.R.A. Marinho, the Managing Director of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) made known the decision of the government to increase its interest in the oil industry from 55 percent participation to 60 percent with effect from July 1st. He also stated that the first phase of the development of our petro-chemical industry was well underway and plans for the utilization of gas in significant quantities also under execution.

With the amount of information made available at the symposium and the level of concern and enthusiasm with which participants took the matter of petroleum industry in Nigeria, it became quite obvious that Nigerian authorities are working hard to stop wastage of our natural gas, to increase oil exploration activities, stabilise production and gradually increase government participation with a view to eventual take-over of the oil industry when men and material become sufficiently available and adequately skilled to do the job.

It should not be a surprise if Nigeria which was initially mere collector of rents and royalties with neither the right to control or intervene or even be kept well informed about the oil industry now become not only a senior partner with 60 percent interest to the foreign oil companies but also a full participant in exploration, marketing, refining and distribution. The government now has the full right of intervention, regulating and even penalising anyone contravening its rules and regulations.

Quite recently, the world witnessed a bold action on the part of the NNPC when it took disciplinary measures against the British Petroleum corporation (BP) following the S.T. KULU--the South African tanker--affair.

In addition to stopping the tanker until the crude oil already loaded into it was sold to another buyer and the ship emptied and finally sent away, the NNPC cut down sales of crude to BP by 100,000 barrels per day.

This was about one-quarter of the company's previous level of crude shipment from Nigeria. NNPC's action in this matter was aimed at teaching the international oil companies some serious lessons in the area of respecting the interests and directives of trading partners. It is also an assertion of the corporation's position and role in the oil industry as bestowed on it by the Federal Government.

Another important area where the NNPC has taken a firm stand in recent times is in that of crude oil pricing. Prior to last March OPEC meeting in Geneva, the NNPC was openly criticized for inaction in raising its prices in conformity with the trend in the market.

Following the March meeting, the NNPC geared itself up to action. By the middle of May, the price of Nigeria's crude oil had been fixed at an average of \$20.75 (N12.45) per barrel.

By the time the OPEC was discussing prices again in Geneva last month, Nigeria's oil price had reached the new level agreed upon at the June meeting. So the base ("marker") price of crude oil fixed at \$18.00 (N10.80) with a ceiling of \$23.50 (N14.10) per barrel was more or less in line with Nigeria's price at the time.

In fact, it was reported that before last month's meeting of OPEC, Nigeria was already planning to effect another price raise from July 1st. It is only logical therefore that Nigeria's oil price should now aim at the ceiling fixed by the OPEC.

An average price of \$22.00 (N13.20) or higher is being speculated. This should not be seen by importers as anything too high considering the fact that Nigeria's crude oil is at present being quoted at as high as \$40.00 (N24.00) on the spot market. There is no reason for not going close to OPEC's ceiling.

CSO: 4420

NIGERIA

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION DROPS SLIGHTLY IN MAY

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 10 Jul 79 p 1

[Text] There was a slight drop in Nigeria's daily average crude oil production last May when compared with the figures for the previous month.

The release from the Oil Producers Trade Section of the Lagos Chamber of Commerce and Industry dated June 29, gave the figures for May as 2.39 million barrels per day as against April figures of 2.41 million barrels per day. The March levels was about 20,000 barrels per day more than daily average levels for April. A breakdown of the May production figures puts Shell BP on the top with 1.37 millions barrels per day. Gulf Oil Company which came second produced 385,051 barrels per day, about 6,263 barrels per day less than 391,314 barrels it achieved during the previous month.

Similarly, Mobil's production in May was lower than its levels for April. The difference is as much as 6,351 barrels per day with May figures as 261,511 barrels per day.

AGIP, on the other hand, increased by 1,274 barrels per day. It produced 332,504 barrels per day in May.

During the same month ELF and Texaco produced 75,461 and 55,295 barrels per day respectively.

Ashland with which NNPC had its first exploration contract, produced 9,189 barrels per day, a slight improvement over April figures. They were ahead of Indian Ocean that produced 7,240 barrels per day and then the partnership between Tenneco Mobil and Sunray Oil companies.

In May last year, the production levels was only 1.72 million barrels per day. Oil exports that year was 1.6 million barrels per day but in May this year it is as much as 2.41 barrels per day.

END: 4420

PETROLEUM SYMPOSIUM URGES GREATER USE OF GAS

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 24 Jul 79 p 1,24

[Text] The Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPEAIME) Nigeria Chapter, has called for greater emphasis on the use of gas in the country.

While agreeing that the proposed LNG plant, when it takes off in 1985, will consume a sizeable portion of the gas presently being flared in the producing areas of Nigeria, the society believes that there is need to explore other areas in which the gas could be gainfully utilised.

One such area, it said is a carefully planned experimental programme for the supply of gas to selected communities. The programme could then be systematically extended to other communities without the prior necessity of a national grid.

Another is the petrochemicals and fertilizer projects, which when implemented, will not only gainfully consume some of the gas that is currently flared, but more important, will also create a new level of industrial activity.

The society also said that the economics of underground gas storage in depleted reservoirs or aquifers should be strongly considered, and that supply of gas to private industrial consumers need not be governed by rigorous economic considerations based on shortest possible pay back period.

"Flaring of gas, which is in excess of 10 times the total electrical energy generated by the NEPA, demand that we Go, no matter how slowly, into gas energy based industries" it said.

These conclusions emerged from the SPE's Annual Symposium recently held in Lagos. The theme of this year's conference was "Offshore petroleum prospecting in Nigeria." But the symposium also examined in detail the impact of petroleum prospecting in Nigeria on the National Economy.

On petroleum prospecting, the SPE resolved that on-shore prospecting which up till now has been mostly in shallow waters, will soon move into deeper waters. This type of operation, it said, is highly capital intensive and hoped oil discoveries will be in sufficiently large quantities to provide a high rate of return on investment.

The society noted the exploration incentives given by the Government in 1977 and hoped that these will further encourage deep offshore exploration.

It also noted that with the prevailing favourable climate, some smaller offshore discoveries previously considered to be uneconomic, will become attractive, and will result in significant addition to the National Petroleum Reserve.

However, as active exploration efforts move into deep offshore areas of the Niger Delta, it concluded, the desirability of nonconventional field development methods in addition to conventional platform development will have to be strongly considered. Notable among these are the floating production facilities FPF and Subsea production facilities.

The SPE acknowledged the significant foreign exchange earnings from the oil industry, and said that its members are committed to working hard to ensure that the attractive crude oil production level is maintained and possibly improved.

The symposium examined the genesis and transmission mechanism of the "Oil Boom," the recent trends in the economy, and prospects, and concluded that what the country is going through now is not a depression, but a "structural shift" or a return to sanity.

The society however emphasized that oil is a wasting asset, and that the period of easy oil production in Nigeria is drawing to an end.

It therefore believes that it is now imperative to encourage prudent conservation of petroleum and to avoid waste, both underground and on the surface.

It further suggested that Government participation in the industry should not be seen only in terms of acquiring shares. "Ownership should not be confined to terms of acquiring shares. Ownership should be matched with effective control and technical participation" it declared.

To achieve this, the host country should have a dynamic and comprehensive programme designed to permeate the entire economy. In Nigeria's case, the society called for greater financial, and manpower resources to be provided to the existing departments of Petroleum Engineering and Geosciences in the Universities and Petroleum Training Institutes, to enable them to carry out much needed research in petroleum technology.

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

OJUKWU SUIT AGAINST FEDECO--The former leader of the defunct Republic of Biafra, Mr. Chukwumeka Odumegwu-Ojukwu, has filed a suit against FEDECO at the Enugu High Court seeking a declaration that he had never been dismissed from the Nigerian Army. In the suit, filed on Thursday, Mr. Ojukwu alleged that the FEDECO disqualified him as the GNPP's candidate for the House of Representatives election in Nnewi constituency on the grounds that he was dismissed from the Nigerian Army. Mr. Ojukwu claimed that through the disqualification, the FEDECO had deprived him of his right to contest the said election as a Nigerian citizen and as well deprived his party, the GNPP and the people of Nnewi constituency of the opportunity to field a candidate for the election. No date has been fixed for the hearing of the case. [Excerpts] [Ikeja THE PUNCH in English 14 Jul 79 p 24]

IMPORT SCHEME BENEFITS--The net savings figure recorded during the first three months of the operation of the Comprehensive Import Supervision Scheme (CISS) represents a coverage of about three times of the fee payable to the Societe Generale De Surveillance (SGS). The Governor of the Central Bank of Nigeria, Mr O. Ola Vincent, who made this revelation on the occasion of the bank's 20th anniversary, was also quoted as having said that the cost of the service to the government is less than one percent of the value of the goods inspected. He was, in other words, defending the wisdom in the Federal Government's measure introduced in January this year to check particularly the overloading of invoices by suppliers or importers. At the same time he was trying to prove that it is not an expensive venture as most people had thought, and that the Federal Government stands to gain in all respect. [Excerpt] [Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 10 Jul 79 p 1]

CSO: 4420

MUNICIPAL ELECTION RESULTS GIVEN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Aug 79 p 1

[Text]

THE only two black candidates contesting the Salisbury municipal elections yesterday, Mr John Chambwe and Mr Muzondiwa Garah, both of whom stood for election in Waterfalls, lost by a wide margin of votes to the standing councillors, Mr Norman Henry and Mr Samuel Levy.

There were contests in Mount Pleasant, Borrowdale, Waterfalls and Botanic Gardens only. Elsewhere candidates were returned unopposed.

Results in the contested areas were:

Mount Pleasant: Mrs Susan Colquhoun (361 votes) and Mr John West (358) were returned to

council. Contesting candidate Mr Arthur Moores polled 281. The percentage poll was 46.33. There was one rejected ballot paper.

Borrowdale: Mr Clive Puzey (254) and Mr Hugh Baker (243) were returned to council. Mr Otto Ellert polled 191. Percentage poll: 38.41. Rejected papers: 3.

TANNER OUT

Waterfalls: Mr Norman Henry (302) and Mr Sam Levy (282) were returned to council. Mr John Chambwe polled 141 and Mr Muzondiwa Garah 156. Percentage poll: 56.1. Rejected papers: 4.

Botanic Gardens: Mr John Whiting (529) was returned to council and Mr Herbert Tanner (307) was ousted by a newcomer to the council, Mr Jannie Bester (628). Percentage poll: 48.09. Rejected papers: 7.

Anybody arriving to vote at advertised polling stations in Ward 5 (Greendale) and Ward 11 (Mabelreign) in yesterday's Salisbury municipal election would have made a wasted journey.

The wards were uncontested, despite a municipal advertisement to the contrary in yesterday's Herald.

The returning officer for the election apologised for any inconvenience caused as a result of the repetition, unamended, of the advertisement after the withdrawal of two candidates had made voting in the two wards unnecessary.

The withdrawals were: those of Mr Ray Stallwood in Ward 5 and Mr Christopher Day in Ward 11.

Councillor Eric Hoyte was elected into his third term of office as a city councillor for Ward 1 when he defeated Mr Robert Schofield by 468 votes to 119, reports our Bulawayo Correspondent.

The percentage poll was 31.34.

Our Midlands Representative reports that in Gwelo two newcomers, both of whom had conducted vigorous election campaigns, took first and second places, with the two retiring councillors also being returned, but with fewer votes.

Elected were: Mr A. Andrews (1040); Mr U. Ettlin (974); Councillor B. J. Kirstein (933); and Councillor K. Winsor (634).

Not elected was Mr G.

Archibald (550).

The successful candidates in Gatooma were: Mr I. D. Robertson (322), Mr E. Howell (268), Mrs E. M. Angles (210), and Mr F. J. Abrams (207).

Mr Abrams is to stand down at the end of the 1980 municipal year. The other three will remain in office until 1982.

The unsuccessful candidates were Mr F. Drake (202), Mr George Economidis (184), and Mrs J. R. Melville (179).

Top of the poll in Marandellas was the only new contestant, civil engineer Mr John Petty, who won 206 votes.

Next best were Mr N. Faxes, who polled 205 votes, and Mr J. Volton (195). Mr F. Gabell (151), the outgoing Deputy Mayor, makes way on the nine-man council for Mr Petty.

There was a 54.5 per cent poll.

MORE SCHOOLS CLOSED--AND REOPENED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Aug 79 p 3

[Text]

THE latest figures showed that 1 545 African primary schools and 63 African secondary schools had been closed by terrorists, the Minister of Education, Mr Edward Mazaiwana, said in the Assembly.

Mr Mazaiwana disclosed that the figures given in the 1978 report of the Secretary for Education, Mr A. J. Smith, tabled in the Assembly on Tuesday and widely publicised, were out of date.

Mr Smith stated that a total of 1 094 primary schools and 38 secondary schools had been closed by terrorists.

The Minister said that "every day brings in something new" and therefore the figures compiled up to the end of 1978 were out of date. He added, however, that 248 primary and 22 secondary schools had been reopened, bringing the total number of closed schools to 1 347 primary and 41 secondary.

The Minister was applauded when he assured MPs that "teachers who

are known to have identified themselves with terrorists and have been convicted for this offence are discharged from the teaching service".

On the question of teachers' salaries, the Minister said as from July 1 \$3 million had been allocated to improve the salaries of T3 and T4 teachers. He added that no other branch of Government was receiving increases at present and when salary reviews were made, the teachers' position would be given high priority.

"We must not forget that teachers with the same qualifications, white and black, and that is what the people want, are now receiving the same salaries and this is a big step forward, thanks to the removal of racial discrimination," Mr Mazaiwana said.

CSO: 4420

SOLUTION OF TTL PROBLEMS URGED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Aug 79 p 9

[Text]

FAILURE by the Government to tackle the problems of the Tribal Trust Lands is inviting a tide of trouble which will overflow and eventually engulf the whole country, says the chairman of the Natural Resources Board, Mr Lance Smith.

In the annual report of the board, tabled recently in Parliament, Mr Smith said grazing schemes in the TTLs had largely collapsed due to terrorism, but this could not be used as an excuse as the situation had existed for many years.

Although the creation of the Department of Agricultural Development was a "first step in the right direction", "a complete new look at the whole concept of tribal development" was needed.

It was also essential to foster credit facilities, better marketing arrangements, transport and community development which included the women

of the TTLs, "if we are going to get through to that all-important person, the little peasant farmer", he said.

Unless alternative fuels to timber were found, the over-exploitation of the resource would continue "because people simply must have fuel to cook with and to provide them with heat in winter", he said.

He urged Government Ministries and municipal and rural councils and all development and planning agencies to give utmost priority to the task of conserving timber, "for it is a vanishing resource and once gone the economic impact will be colossal and disastrous".

A survey, undertaken in collaboration with the University of Rhodesia, would demonstrate the extent of the damage to woodlands when its findings were made available later this year, he said.

'VOICE OF ZIMBABWE' SCORES U.S. CRITICISM OF OAU RECOGNITION

Maputo VOICE OF ZIMBABWE in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 24 Jul 79
LD/CA

[Station Commentary: "The United States Says It's Disappointed With the OAU"]

[Excerpts] One would have [word indistinct] the fact that the OAU decision to recognize the Patriotic Front as the sole representative of the people of Zimbabwe and condemn the Smith-Muzorewa regime had disturbed the United States and British maneuvers. But the Americans could not hide their frustration. Neither could they (fair) out their disappointment in a tactical manner that would have not exposed their complicity and intentions in Zimbabwe. They simply condemned the OAU decision and claimed it did not contribute to a peaceful solution in Zimbabwe.

The OAU decided to back the interests and wishes of the fighting masses of Zimbabwe despite the intensive lobbying by the United States and Britain to deceive African countries to come out in support of the racist-puppet alliance in Salisbury. The United States had hoped that the dollars it had pumped out to its puppets would pay dividends. Everything was being decided on a temporary basis. Sanctions were to be maintained for the time being and so on. This was a tactic to save time to see what miracles U.S. dollars would produce at the OAU summit. The United States and Britain had hoped that their claims that the racist-puppet alliance was a step in the right direction would influence African opinion to favor the internal settlement sellout they conceived. But the OAU proved that dollars do not outweigh the interests and will of the masses.

The United States claims the OAU decision will not contribute to a peaceful solution in Zimbabwe. One would immediately ask the United States how a peaceful solution would come out of a war situation. Already there is no peace in Zimbabwe. There is war--and only the liberation war can bring peace to Zimbabwe.

It is peace to the United States as long as the Smith regime massacres scores of innocent Zimbabwean civilians daily. It is peace to the United States as long as the Smith regime continues with armed raids into

neighboring independent African states. The United States and Britain should be reminded that they prevented a peaceful solution in Zimbabwe when they helped the white settler regime to be adamant and armed Smith to impose himself and his minority interests on the Zimbabwean masses. It is the United States, Britain and their allies who have prevented a peaceful solution in Zimbabwe by continually pouring mercenaries and arms into racist Rhodesia to prop up the settlers who represent their exploitative interests.

The intentions and desires of the United States in Zimbabwe can be accurately assessed by looking at the types of regimes that country installs and backs--the shahs of Iran, the Somozas in Nicaragua, the Pinochets in Chile and the Vorsters and Bothas in South Africa, and a host of others. The characteristics of all these United States [word indistinct] regimes is that they are all antipeople and fascist, but all pay tribute to the United States and are a source of economic profits for the U.S. monopoly corporations. In Zimbabwe they are striving to create a similar antipeople regime, the basis of which is the Smith-Muzorewa alliance.

CSM: 4420

HIGH REENTRY FEE OPPOSED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 29 Jul 79 p 14

[Editorial: "Think Again, Prime Minister"]

[Text] Since he assumed office two months ago, Prime Minister Bishop Muzorewa has grown in stature at home and abroad.

His sincerity and determination to lead Zimbabwe Rhodesia into a new era of democracy, peace and prosperity for all races obviously had an impression in Washington and London during his recent visits there, for there has been a subsequent growing respect for his Administration.

At home, he appears to have built around him a Cabinet of sincere men who are tackling the multitude of problems at hand with energy, logic and dedication. The overall good of the nation is being placed above racial interests--as had been feared by many whites.

However, the Bishop's "midas touch" failed him last weekend when he announced he was going to charge citizens of this country a \$20 000 re-entry fee if they left in order to "evade responsibility," i.e. wanted to avoid military service.

His sentiments were correct when he said: "I am very unhappy about people who love this land, who belong here, who have a stake here, but who, at the same time, want to evade responsibility and leave the country." But there are times when the State must only regret and not interfere.

This scheme is ill-conceived, the ramifications not fully thought out and would be difficult to enforce. We understand the Prime Minister even surprised his colleagues with the announcement.

Apart from the general resentment by people of too much Governmental interference in their lives, there is the legal aspect. The idea cuts across the Constitution. Under Chapter VIII (Declaration of Rights) para 130(1) states clearly: "No person shall be deprived of his freedom of movement, that is to say, the right to move freely throughout Zimbabwe

Rhodesia, the right to reside in any part of Zimbabwe Rhodesia, the right to enter...the right to leave...and the immunity from expulsion..."

While the Prime Minister indicated in his broadcast and statement that this \$20 000 "fine" was effective "as of this date" he back-pedalled in Parliament on Wednesday and said it was only a "proposition." He was referring it to the Cabinet Legislative Committee for examination.

We trust this Committee will recommend to the Prime Minister that this scheme is just not on. It will be counter-productive. The very people he wants to hold here might well consider pushing off permanently on principle.

The Prime Minister should also discipline his UANC MPs. Their boycotting of ZDF speakers and the verbal attack on the Speaker was not in the best Parliamentary tradition. The highest debating chamber in the land has rules and a tradition which must be observed, otherwise our whole democratic process is threatened.

CSO: 4420

ANTAGONISMS DIVIDE NATIONALIST MOVEMENT

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 29 Jul 79 p 14

[Article by Henry Maasdorp in "On Sunday" column]

[Text]

A PATTERN of inward antagonism in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, of which last week's Assembly walkouts and the amazing scenes on Friday were further discouraging signs, has developed to a point where it rivals the drive towards reconciliation and reconstruction.

Was the mutiny of auxiliaries, and the death of a large number of them in affrays with the security forces, a violent twist in the same pattern?

Antagonisms within the nationalist movement took violent forms in the sixties. The inner struggle so resembled a black civil war, fought with sticks and stones and petrol bombs, that it helped to bring the Rhodesian Front to power as the party of law and order and to delay the achievement of legitimate nationalist aims for the best part of two decades.

For a blessed year, while the Transitional Government was in power and nationalist leaders for the first time played a direct part in the political process, the inner struggle seemed to have practically disappeared from the domestic political scene. Antagonism was directed outwards.

It can be seen now that the inner hostility was only submerged for the time being. The moment the April election results were known it came to

the surface again with ZANU's refusal to take its seats in Parliament.

A few weeks after that a series of Police searches of ZANU premises and arrests of ZANU personnel began.

Then came the defection from the UANC of Mr Chikerema and his followers in the Assembly.

The pattern of uncompromising hostility and reprisal was continued with the UANC's vain court action to have the rebels unseated, with — to all appearances, but we do not know enough about it — the mutiny of auxiliaries, the majority of them ZANU supporters, and its violent suppression; and with the UANC's boycott of speeches by Mr Chikerema's followers.

All this adds up to the most disappointing development that could have been witnessed since the

signing of the March 3 Agreement last year.

Presumption

Zimbabwe Rhodesia has a highly educated black leadership, one which ought to know the rules of the game, written and unwritten.

These rules, the tenets of good form, the proprieties of institutional conduct, are going down like aneuplas as contestants struggle to grab or keep power. They have the presumption to say: "He that is not with me is against me."

ZANU should have taken its seats in the Assembly and contributed to the conduct of affairs even though it questioned the validity of election results. Governing a turbulent and distressed country could not wait while it prepared court affidavits.

Harassment

At the same time, was there an element of harassment in the giving of whatever information the Police acted on in its investigation of ZANU? As the Police action was presumably taken under emergency powers inherited from the RF, and no attempt has been made to explain it, we cannot know the answer to that question.

Mr Chikerema and his followers, having got into the Assembly on the UANC ticket, did not behave creditably in leaving the party almost immediately their seats were secured.

But they were entitled, by the rules written and unwritten, to keep their seats. Instead the UANC has contested the written rules and defied the unwritten in its attempts to dislodge them.

As the public has not been told in anything resembling adequate detail how the 183 auxiliaries came to be killed recently, one can only express the hope and not the certainty that this bloody event does not fit into the pattern described here.

Justified

Fears expressed about a likely weakening of the State's authority when the auxiliary detachments formed have been as justified. That there was a pressing need to restore law and order

in many districts, and probably to use force, is not doubted.

But the killing of such a number, or for that matter any number, in the process demands detailed public justification.

Combined Operations Headquarters and the Prime Minister have told us what happened in about the most vague and general terms that could be used. They have not told us how it happened — why the mutinous behaviour led to so many deaths.

Questionable

The public is left with two poles of belief — Mr Sithole's questionable allegation of a massacre, quoted by the BBC, and the equally questionable assumption that every one of the 183 was a dangerous bandit who had to be shot in self-defence.

The public is entitled to look to its elected representatives to clear up such a matter, using the institutional forms available to them — and which would have been available to ZANU had it taken its seats in the Assembly.

Parliamentarians worthy of the name would have leapt to their feet at question time in the Assembly on Wednesday to demand more information about the affair.

What did they ask questions about? School uniforms and the proposal to penalise returning emigrants.

SPEAKER ACCUSED OF INTIMIDATING MEMBERS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Jul 79 pp 1, 9

[Text] The House of Assembly yesterday heard the UANC second vice-president, Mr Titus Mukarati, accuse the Speaker, Mr John Chirimbani, of intimidating Members.

The attack on the speaker came during a motion to reintroduce on to the Order Paper the debate on the President's Speech, moved by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Herbert Zimuto.

Charged with emotion, Mr Mukarati said: "It would seem Members of this House are living with horrible intimidation from both plotters and the Speaker himself."

When he resumed his seat Mr Chirimbani said: "The Speaker does not intend to intimidate anyone here. Indeed I will not refrain, if I think that something is being done, no matter who the Member is, and I want that point to be noted in an absolutely emphatic manner."

The clash stemmed from Mr Mukarati's interpretation of an interview with Mr Chirimbani reported in the Herald this week. In it the Speaker said he would not hesitate to expose MPs who did not stay in the House long enough to hear their colleagues speak if that "discourtesy" developed here as it had in the House of Commons in Britain.

Amid incessant interjections, Professor Stanlake Samkange (ZDP, Mashonaland West) told the House his life had been threatened by an anonymous caller who seemed to be "a male adult Coloured or Asian."

Coffin

Professor Samkange said the caller had advised him to buy his coffin because he would be buried soon. "We naturally reported this to the Police and we know they will deal with the matter," he said.

The speech by Professor Samkange served to confirm that the UANC Members had abandoned their policy of boycotting contributions in the House by members of Mr James Chikerema's Zimbabwe Democratic Party. No UANC MP walked out during his speech as happened on Tuesday when the professor rose to speak on the President's Address.

All seven ZDP Members who recently won a court decision to remain in Parliament after defecting from the UANC were in the House.

Some UANC MPs opposed the resumption of the debate on the President's Speech, and one, Mr Elijah Nyandoro, (Manicaland) called for a division.

The bells were rung, but when it came to the vote, all but Mr Nyandoro lined up with those in favour of the motion and voting was abandoned.

Earlier Professor Samkange had said he believed the death threat delivered to him was what Mr Chris Sakala, Deputy Speaker, had referred to as "chapter two" of his party's strategy to unseat ZDP Members from Parliament.

A Police spokesman said yesterday he could find no record of a report having been officially received from the Zimbabwe Democratic Party.

Veteran Members of Parliament listened in stunned disbelief yesterday when a UANC member, Mr Titus Mukarat, attacked the Speaker, Mr John Chirimani, in debate.

Near uproar reigned at times during discussion of a Government motion to restore to the Order Paper debate on the President's Speech opening Parliament. This was "killed" when the House was counted out on Wednesday as a result of a UANC walkout.

The debate yesterday ended with some UANC members shouting "No" in opposition to the rest of the House.

Mr Elijah Nyandoro (UANC Manicaland) who was a member of several previous Parliaments, shouted "divide" when the Speaker announced that "the ayes have it." In the ensuing uproar, the Minister of Education, UANC nominee Mr Edward Mazaiwana, could be heard remonstrating angrily with Mr Nyandoro: "But it is a Government motion."

Abstain

As the division bells rang, four Rhodesian Front members remained in their places as if they were planning to abstain in protest at the UANC's conduct. They finally strode across to join the "Ayes" lobby and Mr Nyandoro--by then looking somewhat chastened and embarrassed--was the solitary "No."

Having called the division, Mr Nyandoro was required by the rules of the House to vote "No" even if he had changed his mind. The other half dozen UANC MPs who shouted "No" on the voice vote lined up with the "Ayes."

The atmosphere in the chamber was electric even during the quieter moments of the debate, and when Mr Mukarati accused the Speaker of attempting to intimidate Members, the 28-strong Rhodesian Front contingent were open mouthed with disbelief.

Mr Mukarati said: "It would seem that Members of this House are living with horrible intimidation from both plotters and the Speaker himself."

He referred to a reported statement by Mr Chirimbani on return from a recent trip to the British Parliament, that MPs should listen to their colleagues' contributions. The opinion of Mr Chirimbani's British counterparts was that it was a pity the doors could not be closed to keep Members in their seats.

Mr Mukarati said to Mr Chirimbani: "We shall not be intimidated. If you have the keys, you should lock us out and not inside here."

When Mr Mukarati's remarks were greeted with cries of "utter rubbish" from the RF benches, he retorted: "Every person has spoken his rubbish here and I believe he should be allowed to speak his rubbish."

Mr Mukarati angrily denied an allegation by Wing Commander Roy Simmonds (RF) that the walkouts on Tuesday and Wednesday aimed at the breakaway Zimbabwe Democratic Party, had been organised with the "connivance" of Ministers and senior Members of the UANC.

CSO: 4420

ASSEMBLY, SENATE SPEECHES REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Jul 79 p 9

[Text]

A COMPLETE turnabout took place yesterday when members of the United African National Council stayed in their seats to hear Zimbabwe Democratic Party members' speeches, and applauded calls for national unity.

UANC members, who earlier in the week walked out during the maiden speech of Mrs Evelyn Shava (ZDP, Mashonaland East) politely thumped their benches as she finished her speech in which she urged MPs to "set an example" to the people of Zimbabwe Rhodesia and urged them not to resort to "intimidation".

CONTINUED

When debate on the President's Speech resumed after a motion had been passed restoring it to the Order Paper, Mrs Shava continued her speech which had been interrupted by the absence of a quorum on Tuesday.

Mrs Shava said she approved of the plans to make rural areas and tribal Trust Lands productive, but without peace it would be "building castles in the air".

She urged the Government to encourage local authorities to improve housing standards and to look closely at the problem of juvenile delinquency. Mrs Shava also asked the Government to review the situation regarding the

maintenance of illegitimate children.

Another ZDP member, Mr Esiah Zhuwarara (Mashonaland East) was applauded by UANC MPs when he called on the House to forget its differences of "walking out and forming different parties". "Let us look at what is at stake in this country," he urged.

He said the major task of the Government was to bring about peace, and this could not be done by walk-outs but "only if, as MPs, we remain united despite our differences."

Mr Zhuwarara said he believed it was most important to win the confidence of the African people in this country, because if their confidence was won, "you subsequently win the confidence of the white people".

He believed the Government could not succeed if it did not convince the African community that it was representing African interests and not only trying to win European confidence.

Mr Zhuwarara said Africans and Europeans must have equal opportunities and equal respect, or the 72 black Members would be seen as "window dressers" only pretending to have power.

RANSOM

He disagreed with the move to impose a fine on

returning residents - because that was "holding them to ransom".

Mr Zhuwarara urged the Government to find programmes that would encourage the return of "thousands and thousands of Africans" living overseas who were very well trained. He described as "nonsense" the fact that some had come back and could not find jobs because they had been told they were "over qualified".

"If we are serious about bringing peace in this country and creating a society in which black and white are together, then we must be serious about using African skills where they can be used," Mr Zhuwarara said.

It was vital to win the confidence of the African people in order to stop the war, Mr Zhuwarara claimed. "Africans can stop the war; the whites can only fight it," he said.

He added that the confidence of the black population could not be won by telling them they were over qualified or by maintaining salary differences in private industry. The present situation in the civil service did not improve the position of Africans, he said.

Mr Zhuwarara was the last backbencher to speak before the Minister began replying to the debate.

Basic Foods a Priority--Irvine

Every effort would be made to see that Zimbabwe Rhodesia remained self-sufficient in all basic food requirements, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Irvine said.

Replying to points raised in the debate on the President's Speech, Mr Irvine said the return to real prosperity for the farming community would have to wait for more settled conditions.

He disagreed with Mr Henry Elsworth (Midlands) who had said that farmers were not leaving their lands because of terrorism. Mr Irvine told the House that in certain areas "it has simply not been possible for farmers to continue farming in the face of such things as large scale stock thefts."

Avoid

Mr Irvine agreed with Mr Claudius Nhomgonhema (UANC, Mashonaland East) that Zimbabwe Rhodesia should at all costs avoid getting into the position of Zambia, which was no longer able to feed its people.

He told Mr Esmond Micklem (RF, Northern) that he believed the new prices granted to farmers would go a long way towards providing them with a reasonable profit.

The Minister assured Mr Josiah Mudzengi (UANC, Mashonaland West), that farmers, who were the victims of acts of terrorism in the Chemagora area had been compensated. He said he thought the main difficulty was that many farmers had not submitted claims and this matter was being followed up by Ministry officials.

Replying to Mr Elsworth's contribution to the debate, Mr Irvine warned against the holding of large stockpiles of maize. He said that over the past few years considerable quantities of maize had to be disposed of at a loss. He agreed there should be a "reasonable stockpile."

Investors Given Assurance on Earnings

THE freezing of assets of the American and British Governments in Zimbabwe Rhodesia would reflect badly on the country's credibility and would harm efforts to attract foreign investment said the Deputy Minister of Finance, Dr Dennis Nyamusiwa.

Replying to points raised during the debate on the President's Speech, Dr Nyamusiwa said such a move would also be

damaging to trade relations and the country's international image.

He pointed out to Mr Mhase (UNYP, Midlands), who had suggested such that action be taken, that this would be tantamount to expropriation.

Dr Nyamusiwa told Mr Elijah Nyandoro (UANC, Manicaland) that the wage levels that workers expect, can only be achieved if productivity

increases; any attempt to increase wages massively and rapidly would place intolerable strains on the economy.

Dr Nyamusiwa said that when the economy starts to move again it will be expected to provide not merely higher wages, but, just as important, a higher level of employment. If the wage levels of those who have jobs are not kept in line with

productivity, the number of job opportunities will not be maximised."

Most employers accepted the desirability of narrowing wage gaps and there was evidence, said Dr Nyamuswa, that without any Government interference, the salaries of lower paid workers were increasing at a faster rate than those of higher paid workers.

He was replying to a suggestion by Mr Claudius Nsongurua (UANC, Macheloland East), that the salaries of persons earning more than \$30 a month should be frozen so that increases could be paid to those earning lower salaries.

Dr Nyamuswa gave an assurance to investors who were willing to invest in the country, that no bar would be placed on

the remission of reasonable earnings on their investment.

He agreed with Mrs Avis Chikwara (UANC, Macheloland East), that it was important for a developing country to provide a tax system which was equitable in its operation and did not act as a disincentive to foreign investment.

He told the House that he realised that apart from political instability nothing discouraged investment and economic progress more than an arbitrary and unfair system of taxation.

Dr Nyamuswa assured Mr Charles Scott (RF) that the Government was aware of the need for low-cost housing and that the maximum use was being made of funds from all sources.

Serious Loss of Cattle in TTLs

ABOUT a third of the cattle population in the tribal trust lands had died because of lack of dipping, the Deputy Minister of Lands, Natural Resources and Rural Development, Mr Rowan Cronje said.

Replying to points raised by senators during the President's Speech, Mr Cronje said the situation was "very serious indeed". He said out of about 3.4 million cattle, just over one million had died.

In the Honde Valley alone, the Minister said, 95 percent of the cattle had died because of the Australian tick which had

arrived in the country via Mozambique. ("I wish the Australians would keep their ticks to themselves," one senator interjected.)

Mr Cronje said the tsetse fly problem, which had been under reasonable control, had once again become serious.

Replying to earlier remarks made by Senator Elton Razemba, Mr Cronje said he was against the expansion of subsistence farming because it would not be the best way of using land.

He warned tribal agriculturalists to heed the advice of experts on good farming methods.

PLANNING

He admitted some tribal trust areas were overcrowded but warned that any resettlement scheme must be preceded by careful planning. He agreed with remarks made by Senator Dr Isaac Samuriwo that land left idle by absentee owners should be used. But he said this did not include those land owners who were forced to leave their farms by the war situation.

The Minister told the senators his Ministry would soon be introducing a motion in the Senate which would give details of the Ministry's policies on land.

THATCHER CONSIDERED KEY TO SANCTIONS DECISION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Aug 79 p 12

[Editorial: "Sanctions See-Saw"]

[Text]

FOR THE MOMENT at least, the Congressional see-saw on sanctions appears to have tilted in favour of the White House.

The compromise reached by the House-Senate committee is disappointing in that it delays a decision on the removal of sanctions until November 15 and allows President Carter the last word, although his room for manoeuvre has been greatly restricted.

Yet Senator Jesse Helms, one of our most influential supporters in Congress, does not seem to be too unhappy about the outcome. Indeed, he suggests that sanctions will soon be lifted. Coming from a man who understands better than most the wheeling-dealing ways of Washington, that is encouraging.

It is important to remember, for instance, that, even if the latest compromise is extended to cover the defence Bill, to which the main motion seeking the removal of sanctions is attached, the Senate still has a built-in majority in favour of ending the embargo.

It is a threat the White House cannot ignore if it wants to ensure that its legislative programme is not disrupted by a further series of amendments on Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

Perhaps the real significance of the compromise lies in the fact that it will put America in step with Britain. In other words, Washington may be anxious to avoid the international storm that will undoubtedly hit the first country to remove sanctions.

The next move is up to Mrs Thatcher.

FIRST INTEGRATED SERVICE GROUP PASSES OUT

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 29 Jul 79 p 2

[Text] **THE first integrated national service intake of black and white Grey's Scouts staged an impressive ride during their passing out parade at Inkomo Barracks near Salisbury yesterday when they became full members of the elite mounted unit.**

The reviewing officer, Lieut. - Colonel Mick McKenna, who formerly commanded the Grey's Scouts, and the present commander, Major C. J. Pearce, took the salute.

The mounted display by the 21 recruits ending their tough 20-week course was headed by the band of 1 Bn. Rhodesian African Rifles, the unit is now commanded by Lieut. Colonel McKenna.

Addressing the parade and assembled families as guests, he told the successful recruits they could now take up the "noble task" of lending their support to all other members of the country's security forces in the defence of all they held dear.

CONSEQUENCES

He said he hoped it would not be long before Grey's Scouts and 1 RAR once again had the opportunity to serve together in the operational area.

"People sometimes ask: 'What are we fighting for?'" he said.

"The answer is simple. Just imagine the consequences if we were to stop fighting even for a short time. One does not have to be brilliant to work out the answer to that.

"It is to prevent such consequences that we are changing and urged the recruits to keep on training.

"The soldier who fails to keep abreast of these situations is liable to come short."

During the parade three successful recruits were awarded trophies.

BEST RECRUIT

The award for the best recruit was won by Trooper David Herselman of Karoi.

Trooper Aaron Naamba, a farmer's son from Seki, won the award for the most improved rider.

The instructors' floating trophy for the best shot-tist was awarded to Trooper David Worsley-Worswick.

The recruits, all members of national service intake 164 under the parade command of their chief instructor, Captain G. P. FitzGerald, later entertained their families to tea in the newly completed grounds of the Grey's Scouts barracks after seeing to the welfare of their horses.

CSO: 4420

PRESIDENT TO CONFIRM MARTIAL LAW DEATH SENTENCES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Aug 79 p 1

[Text]

THE Government has decided that, with immediate effect, that death sentences imposed by the special courts martial will not be carried out unless confirmed by President Gurnede, the Cabinet said yesterday in a statement.

"Until now, confirmation of such sentences has been the responsibility of a special review authority appointed for the purpose," the statement said.

"The appropriate emergency regulations will be amended to reflect this change of policy."

Iana reports the decision was a reversal of a ruling given by the High Court in Mid-June, quashing an attempt by the Roman Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace to have martial

law hangings suspended.

The commission had earlier been granted an interdict by the High Court that hangings were to be suspended how as they were ultra vires not giving the President the option of exercising his constitutional prerogative of mercy.

Soon after this the Government appealed against the High Court decision and the Appeal Court ruled that the special reviewing authorities were within their rights to issue a warrant for the death penalty.

Martial law was gradually introduced into most of the country late last year, following the shooting down of the Viscount Hunyani near Kariba by terrorists attached to an external terrorist leader's group.

CSO: 4420

BUSH FIGHTERS URGED TO GIVE THEMSELVES UP

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Jul 79 p 1

[Article by Maranke and Chiota]

[Text] The Minister of Education, Mr Edward Mazaiwana, yesterday urged the mujibhas to persuade the bush fighters to give themselves up. Now that majority rule had been achieved there was nothing left to fight for, he said.

Mr Mazaiwane, who was addressing an amnesty meeting in the Maranke tribal trust land, said villagers should adopt the same attitude; they should try to convince the fighters to come back.

"Be good mujibhas now," he said. "These are our children. Why should they continue to die? We are not condemning them or saying they did the wrong thing by fighting.

"We are saying they should now come home because what they fought for has been achieved."

If the men still in the bush were afraid of giving themselves up to the Army or the Police they could report to anyone, including relatives, chiefs or headmen.

The Minister read out the instructions in the latest Government amnesty pamphlet and urged mujibhas present to tell the bush fighters that nothing would happen to them if they gave themselves up.

The Government was anxious to see an end to the atrocities being committed by guerrillas on the populace, such as the tying of people on to trees and then setting them alight.

On the people's aspirations, Mr Mazaiwana pleaded with the people to give the Government time to work for the improvement of their lot.

He said after the war was brought to an end or substantially reduced in intensity, sanctions removed and international recognition achieved, "we can start development again."

Earlier, the Minister had introduced to the meeting Mr Bob Mapera, who, he said, had responded to the amnesty offer recently and given up fighting.

Mr Mapera (24), wearing blue jeans, matching jacket and canvas shoes, said he "gave up" on July 5 after reading amnesty literature while operating among a group of 12 in Maranke.

He told the crowd he had not been ill-treated in any way by the security forces when he approached them immediately after a contact.

He later told THE HERALD he was trained in guerrilla warfare at Nachinyengwa camp in Tanzania between 1976 and 1977.

He said he had been abducted from Mutasa village near the border with Mozambique, leaving a wife and one child. In September last year he was deployed into the country where he was engaged in three contacts with security forces before his change of mind.

Mr Mapera would not discuss reasons for his defection, but said he was now cooperating with the security forces.

The meeting was also addressed by Mr Ronald Sadomba, MP.

At Chiota TTL the Minister of Lands, Natural Resources and Rural Development, Mr George Nyandoro also addressed about 300 tribesmen and women at Mahusekwa Township.

Outlining details of the amnesty programme announced by the Prime Minister, Bishop Muzorewa a week ago, Mr Nyandoro accused mujibhas of being the main obstacles towards its full implementation.

Captured

"Come back into the fold," he urged them. "From today cease to be 'mujibhas' of war, but of peace when the going is still good."

As proof of the Government's good intentions he referred to Pedzisai Chimurenga, a captured ZANLA terrorist who told the gathering before his address:

"I was told by my superiors and comrades in Mozambique that if you were caught you would be tortured or shot dead. But now I see I have been well treated and have been given a firm promise that I am going to see my parents again--as a free man.

"I would like you people to get the message to my fellow comrades that we now have what we have been fighting for--black majority rule. There is no reason to fight anymore," he said.

POLITICAL EX-DETAINEES REHABILITATED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Jul 79 p 2

[Text] Political ex-detainees being rehabilitated at Hlekweni Training Centre, 15 km from Bulawayo, off the Plumtree Road, are hard workers, cooperative and a big asset to the development of the centre, the administration officer, Mr Richard Povell, said in an interview.

"We have been taking them in for many years to teach them skills which will be useful when they return to their villages. We normally put them on the two-year building course. We don't charge them anything and they get a set of tools when they leave. "We take them because no one else seems to want them," he said.

The centre has been going for 12 years and in that time it has trained thousands of men and women from the tribal areas of Matabeleland to become useful workers, often self-supporting. In many instances, students have returned to their homes to start their own cottage industries.

Training courses run from two weeks to two years and the two-year courses cost up to \$150.

The centre was founded by the Society of Friends (Quakers) in 1967, and financial support comes from various organisations, such as Oxfam, Christian Aid, Bread for the World, United Methodists, International University Exchange Fund and the Bernard Van Leer Foundation.

It is an established farm of 730 ha, stocked with 150 beef cattle, 15 dairy cows, and pigs, goats and poultry. It has workshops, craft facilities, and accommodation for 200 trainees and 50 instructors. The sale of products earns the centre about a third of its annual income.

The women learn to look after pigs, poultry and rabbits, and to make a success of running a vegetable garden. They are taught English, Mathematics, domestic science, needlework, craftwork and knitting.

The men learn farming, metalwork, building and carpentry.

Mr Nigel Nicholson, a Quaker peace and service volunteer, has been at Hlekweni for two months.

He said the theme of the centre's training was "appropriate technology," a term used to cover the investigation and development of natural resources which can be adapted to a practical, domestic use.

Projects in which he is involved are rainwater catchment tanks for gardens; an irrigation scheme for the orchard, using the outflow from septic tanks and other drainage systems; and solar panels for heating water.

The most recent projects, which are still in the early stages of investigation are cement-fibre roof sheets and biogas production.

CSO: 4420

ROLE OF POLICE RESERVE REVIEWED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Jul 79 p 1

[Text] **WHEN** circumstances permit, it will be the Government's policy to reduce the commitment of the Police Reserve, which will be retained as units for local self-defence, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Francis Zindoga, has told the Herald.

In a written reply to questions, the Minister was asked to elaborate on a statement he made last month in which he said: "While we advocate a lesser participation by the Reserve, this must in no way be construed that the Government wishes to wind down this most valuable source of trained manpower. On the contrary, the Government appreciates the value of the Reserve and wishes to retain its services, but at a local level where, in particular, the farmer can spend more time on his land, which is indispensable to the economy of our country."

The statement said that to allow members of the Reserve, who were main-

ly farmers and businessmen, to devote all their energy to the production of food, it was the Government's policy to expand the Police Force as soon as possible. "Recruiting is to be stepped up and more stations are planned for the rural and tribal areas."

PRESSURE

The Minister was asked to amplify on his remark that the Reserve could be retained "on a local level". Does this mean the Reserve will be scaled down in other respects and the call-up reduced? Were there plans to do away with the over-50s call-up?

The Minister replied: "In the longer term the relief of pressure on the Police Reserve can only be achieved by expanding the regular Force. There are plans to do this, but they are limited at present by financial considerations. In the shorter term there are other courses which are being investigated, including the employment of African national service-

men in the Force.

"When circumstances permit, it will be the Government's policy to reduce the commitment of the Police Reserve, which will be retained as units for local self-defence."

This is particularly necessary in the case of the farmer, whose presence is not only essential for the security of his area but also to the agricultural industry and the country's economy. However, the timing of this must depend on the security situation and on our ability to find alternative manpower to take the place of the Police Reserve.

"For the same reason it would be premature at this stage to consider ending call-up of the over-50s in the Police Reserve. They are doing a well worthwhile job and releasing younger men for more active duties. Everything is done to confine the over-50s to an urban role, but urgent requirements might necessitate their use on protective duties elsewhere."

TERRORIST POLITICAL COMMISSAR SURRENDERS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Jul 79 p 7

[Article by Mount Darwin]

[Text] **A FORMER** terrorist who was a platoon political commissar told yesterday of how he surrendered to the security forces by raising his hands above his head and standing dead still as a line of white and black soldiers moved cautiously into a contact.

Charles Mutedzi (27), who used to be a schoolteacher in Umtali, said he saw the security forces before they saw him, but he realised that if he opened fire he would certainly be killed.

Three of his comrades were killed in the contact on July 17.

Fearing that he would be beaten and killed after surrendering, he was surprised to find that he was well treated by the security forces, he said.

Mutedzi and two other former terrorists, Roy Tasiana, a detachment logistics officer who was

captured on June 9, and Mishek James, who surrendered in the middle of July, spoke to newsmen at Mount Darwin Police station.

James said he had surrendered because he had been constantly beaten by other terrorists, who felt he moved too slowly.

"I was not interested in fighting any longer and I had heard of the amnesty programme," he said.

All three men, who were loyal to a Mozambique-based terrorist leader, said they believed the morale of their comrades had been low.

Their leaders had prevented them from reading amnesty leaflets or listening to the radio.

"They censored everything we were to read or to hear," said Mutedzi.

SURPRISE

He said most of the men

in the bush did not believe the amnesty offer was genuine and if they returned they would be beaten and killed.

He was surprised therefore to find himself walking around a free man only a short while after his surrender, he said.

Conditions in the bush had been hard. Clothing, shoes, food and weapons had been short and there was the constant fear of being attacked by the air force, said Mutedzi.

A combination of ground troops and aircraft was unbeatable, he added in excellent English.

A member of the security forces said terrorists had told him that if they even discussed the amnesty among themselves they would get 25 or 30 cuts with a pole.

"They are virtually trapped and this is one of our biggest problems," he said.

CSO: 4420

ERADICATION OF TERRORISM IN GOKWE AREA REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Jul 79 p 6

[Text] Bulawayo. Security Force auxiliaries loyal to the Government are being deployed into areas throughout the country to help re-establish law and order, a spokesman for Combined Operations Headquarters has said.

The statement was made after refugees filtering into Bulawayo from the Gokwe TTL told a reporter that auxiliary forces had recently ceased to provide adequate protection in their area.

The auxiliaries are being deployed into the Gokwe area and similar re-deployments are being made elsewhere in the country, as required, to offer more protection to the local population, the Combined Operations Headquarters spokesman said.

Beating

The villagers who fled to Bulawayo claimed that in their area, terrorists were engaged in an orgy of rape, beating, maiming and killing.

Groups of auxiliaries in Gokwe were recently wiped out by security forces.

The refugees say that on the day of the clash, helicopters, assisted by truck-loads of ground troops, arrived to attempt to re-group auxiliaries for more training and reorientation.

When the auxiliaries refused to co-operate, a man spoke from one of the helicopters calling on them to "lay down arms and surrender to security forces," say the refugees.

Some frightened civilians allegedly took refuge in the auxiliaries' camps and were killed during the shooting.

That night a number of villagers left Gokwe for Gwelo, Salisbury and Bulawayo. At least 30 are known to be in Bulawayo.

'Sat Back'

The refugees in Bulawayo said the auxiliaries were effective when they first arrived. After the election, they allegedly "sat back and did nothing" and life for the tribespeople became increasingly harsh.

Several of those now in Bulawayo claimed that they and their neighbours had been wakened by terrorists at night. In some cases they had been beaten. Arms had been hacked off and at least six villagers were killed.

One woman said children were being taken away from their homes by ZIPRA men, and young women were being returned pregnant.

A boy (18) who fled said: "Many people are running away because they are always living in fear of being shot or abducted."

An elderly woman said there was no longer any life in Gokwe.

Another refugee claimed ZIPRA had "finished off our relatives and, in my opinion, they are not fighting for their country by killing our old and our babies."

There are reports that terrorists victimised in particular those consorting with the auxiliaries.

A man (65) said he was ordered from his hut one night. After being hit on the forehead with a stone, he fell to the ground and was severely beaten with a stick on the thigh.

All schools in the area have been closed and two teachers have been murdered in the past month. Others have allegedly had their lips slashed off to prevent them from teaching.

The two dead teachers were Mr Marco Papukai and Mr Bosco Chivasa who went missing on June 21. They had refused terrorist demands that they close their school.

Their bodies were discovered four days later near Kadzidirire School where they taught.

Ambushed

Villagers say the two teachers were ambushed by terrorists and led into the bush with their hands tied together.

They were later found by auxiliaries on patrol. Mr Pepukai had his arm amputated at the shoulder, his eyes had been gouged out and his throat cut. Mr Chivasa was bayoneted to death.

CSO: 4420

TERRORIST EQUIPMENT CAPTURED ON BORDER

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 29 Jul 79 p 1

[Text]

SECURITY forces had captured large quantities of communist-manufactured war material after clashes with terrorists in operational areas bordering Zambia, Combined Operations Headquarters announced yesterday.

Commenting on the haul, a security forces spokesman said that the weaponry was new and in good condition and had obviously been brought into Zimbabwe Rhodesia during the past three to four days.

The report supports evidence that ZIPRA terrorists are ignoring the 17-day cross-border ceasefire announced earlier this month by Mr Joshua Nkomo and are still infiltrating Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

On Friday a Combined Operations spokesman said that a group of 15

terrorists had crossed into the country at a point on the border with Zambia about 110 km south of Lusaka the previous afternoon.

The spokesman yesterday said that the captured armament included rockets, mortar bombs, weapons and a "very large quantity" of small arms ammunition.

The material had been recovered near the border in the west and north-west operational areas after information received had led to contacts with terrorist gangs.

Yesterday's communique also reported 22 terrorists and three terrorist collaborators killed by security forces.

Terrorists had murdered five unidentified black civilians in the operational areas and two others had been killed in cross-fire.

SO: 4420

UANC CAUCUS WANTS DETAINEES RELEASED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Aug 79 p 1

[Text]

THE UANC parliamentary caucus yesterday passed a resolution calling on the Prime Minister, Bishop Murewa, to release all political prisoners and detainees regardless of their political affiliation.

The Government Chief Whip, Mr Chris Mhango, announcing the unanimous decision, said the caucus felt its resolution was in line with the intent and principles of the amnesty programme launched by the Prime Minister a week ago as a means of

restoring peace to the country.

"The whole objective of that programme was to encourage the people still fighting in the bush to return home in a peaceful manner, and enjoy with the majority of the population the fruits of majority rule which had been achieved through the first universal adult suffrage elections held in April," said Mr Mhango in a statement.

He added it was therefore consistent with the Government's policy in this regard that all political prisoners and de-

tainees should be restored to the same normal life offered to the guerrillas.

Mr Mhango said the caucus decision was in keeping with the spirit of the new popularly elected Government whose intention was to provide equal opportunities to all the people of Zimbabwe Rhodesia to play a full part in the restoration of the country to peace, harmony and prosperity.

"The caucus also heard favourable and encouraging reports by the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister, Dr Silas Mundawarara, and

the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr David Mukome, on the international scene regarding our country," he added.

The meeting, chaired by the Leader of the House, Mr Ernest Bulle, and attended by the Prime Minister, endorsed the UANC central committee's stand on the electrification of the railway line between Salisbury and Dabuka.

The caucus felt the matter should be given urgent attention by the Government in view of the shortage of fuel and because it would provide employment to the people.

CSO: 4420

ZANU DECISION TO END BOYCOTT EXAMINED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Aug 79 p 12

[Editorial: "In Opposition"]

[Text]

MUCH as one welcomes ZANU's decision to end its sterile boycott of Parliament, the fact remains that in its present mood the party will be more of an embarrassment to the Government of national unity than an asset to it.

From the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole's remarks yesterday, ZANU clearly sees itself as an Opposition. Basically, there can be no fault in a legislature having an Opposition, but yesterday's Press conference suggests that ZANU MPs will be talking for much of the time in a voice scarcely distinguishable from that of Zimbabwe Rhodesia's external enemies.

In the circumstances, it would seem not only undesirable but improper for the party to take the two Cabinet seats to which it is entitled.

Perhaps understandably in view of the accusations that might otherwise be levelled against him, Mr Sithole had to talk yesterday in extravagant terms. But some of the demands made by his party congress last weekend are either unacceptable or incapable of fulfilment.

Meanwhile, the party still hopes for another general election. This could, indeed, be the outcome of the court hearing, or even of the latest British initiative, but in contesting a new election ZANU might sing a tune more acceptable outside Zimbabwe Rhodesia than inside.

CSO: 4420

LOW-COST HOUSING PLANNED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Jul 79 p 9

[Text] Everyone who could afford to buy a house in the urban areas should be enabled to do so, the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Mthimkhulu, said.

The Minister was answering queries on home ownership which had been raised by several Senators during the debate on the President's speech.

Mr Mthimkhulu told Senator Dr Isaac Samuriwo that local authorities would administer sale agreements for low income housing in much the same way as they had administered leases in the past.

Resistance

He said there might be some resistance from certain local authorities who would prefer building societies to do this work, but this would not take into account "the disadvantages there are in the system for the building societies," nor the fact that the financial administrative arrangements were already operating in the local authority areas concerned.

Mr Mthimkhulu assured senators that "there can be no intention of giving away any properties, for free, or allowing free occupation, wherever the properties may be situated."

Referring to home ownership in the urban areas, Mr Mthimkhulu told Senator Sam Whaley that it was his Ministry's policy to make the facility available to everyone who could afford to pay for it, "whatever the size of the plot may be and however lowly is the construction of the dwelling house."

Home Ownership

Answering Senator Chief Sigola's criticism of the 99-year lease system, the Minister reminded him this was another form of home ownership. However, it was his policy to give preference to the outright purchase of land in the urban areas with freehold tenure of the land and building.

Mr Mthimkhulu assured Senator Naboth Gandanzara that the rents paid by long standing tenants would be given consideration in the examination of the whole home ownership programme.

CSO: 4420

ARMY TRIES FLOWER POWER

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Aug 79 p 1

[Text] The Army is hoping to completely substitute sunflower oil for diesel fuel. Tests conducted recently have given rise to cautious optimism.

"It seems too good to be true," Colonel E. R. G. Turner, of Army Headquarters said yesterday.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Defence and Combined Operations, Bishop Muzorewa, was invited earlier in the week to KG VI Barracks in Salisbury where he was briefed on the short term results of the tests and given a practical demonstration.

Escorted by the Army Commander, Lieut-General "Sandy" Maclean, the Prime Minister travelled for a short distance on the back of a Rhodaf 75, a mine-protected troop carrier. The vehicle went normally, using sunflower oil, and the bishop expressed satisfaction.

"The initial tests show it's got quite a lot of scope, and we're going to test it thoroughly over the next few months," said Colonel Turner.

The idea came from the Ministry of Agriculture, and its experiments on the use of vegetable oils to run tractors in the Lowveld. The Army is now working with the Ministry on the project.

The co-ordinating officer, Captain M. Gurney, is an honours graduate in mechanical engineering. He confirmed his department was exposing sunflower oil to numerous practical tests but said the "boffins for this one are in the Ministry of Agriculture".

"I am very optimistic of the chances of using sunflower oil as a fuel substitute," he said.

The calorific value of sunflower oil is slightly higher than that of diesel but it has higher viscosity and is therefore more difficult to pump.

Cash Crop

Its octane value is higher than that of diesel--and it has better anti-knock characteristics. It pollutes less and because of its higher flash-point is less likely to ignite on contact with tracer.

Sunflower oil requires no distillation, merely the expressing of the seed to filter the oil.

The remaining husks make good cattle feed, allowing livestock to be penned and thus made less prone to stock theft. As a cash crop it should appeal to farmers.

This vegetable oil is easier to process than ethanol, methanol or petrol. It has excellent lubrication properties: "So why import oil?" asked Colonel Turner.

Sunflower oil is relatively insensitive to water contamination but loses fractionally on speed to diesel.

The saving on foreign currency could run into millions, Colonel Turner said, and if sunflowers do become the crop of the future it will provide thousands of new jobs both in agriculture and industry.

CSO: 4420

REPORT ON EXPERIMENTAL RUBBER CROPS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Jul 79 p 4

[Text] THE several varieties of the rubber-producing shrub, guayule, being grown at Chiredzi research station, did not comprise a major research programme, Mr Bill Mills, assistant director, Research and Specialist Services, said yesterday.

He was commenting on a statement by the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr Ernest Bulle, who told a plastics and rubber symposium in Bulawayo last week, that Zimbabwe Rhodesia would have to "look actively" into producing its own rubber because of the increasing costs of importing it.

Mr Mills said a number of plants had been grown in pots for about a year and were ready to be planted out in the field for observation under irrigation and dry-land conditions.

"We have not got round to assessing their rubber potential. It is a slow business and it will take three or four years to crop them, depending on growing conditions.

"We know nothing about them and we cannot find answers in five minutes. Sometimes you get a massive plant with very little rubber, and a small plant with a lot of rubber.

COST

"When the time comes, we will consider whether the cost of producing rubber locally is cheaper than importing it," he said.

Tilcor has been growing a few of the standard rubber trees in the Hondo Valley for about four years.

A spokesman said yesterday:

"They have been growing well and there have been no problems. We expect to make our first tappings before the end of the year."

SEEDS

About 1 000 guayule seeds, made up of 11 varieties, were brought into the country a year ago for planting at Chiredzi, to see if it had a suitable climate.

Chiredzi was chosen because of its faster rate of plant growth than most other areas.

The shrub, indigenous to the desert areas of Northern Mexico and parts of Texas, is grown in Arizona and California on a commercial basis. It has a life of five to six years, and can be ratooned every two years, or harvested completely at the end of its growing life.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

PERIODICAL BANNED--The Minister of Law and Order has forbidden the distribution or possession of the periodical publication ZIMBABWE DEMOCRAT anywhere in Zimbabwe Rhodesia. The Minister published an order to this effect in terms of the Emergency Powers Regulations in the Government Gazette yesterday.--The publications Sudden Death, The Complete Book of Knife Fighting, The Underground Connection, and Dress Gray were declared undesirable and prohibited in the Gazette. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Jul 79 p 4]

FEWER WHITES EMIGRATE IN JUNE--Zimbabwe Rhodesia had a net loss of 821 whites in June. A total of 1,049 whites, the second lowest total for 1979, left the country and 228 came in according to the Monthly Digest of Statistics, published in Salisbury. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Jul 79 p 2]

ZIPRA CLASHES--Forty ZIPRA terrorists are said to have been killed, and another 60 injured, in a fight among themselves in Tanzania, a spokesman for the security forces said yesterday. He said that according to former terrorists who have returned to Zimbabwe Rhodesia under the Government's amnesty programme there has been bitter fighting between ZIPRA terrorists who were being deployed from Mufinga-Iringa in Tanzania to this country. The Mufinga-Iringa complex is situated midway between Morogoro and Mbeya on the road from Dar es Salaam to Zambia. The spokesman said: "Many of the ZIPRA men wished to return to take advantage of the amnesty offer but were opposed in this by a small group who wanted to continue fighting. This rift has become more apparent since the election of the Government of National Unity of Zimbabwe Rhodesia in April. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Aug 79 p 1]

ZANU CLAIM DENIED--Combined Operations Headquarters has denied a claim by ZANU publicity secretary Mr James Dzvova that 300 ZANU men were being held in Gwelo. A spokesman for Combined Operations said about 170 ZANU auxiliaries were being regrouped for training and that a number were being temporarily housed in Gwelo jail, reports Iana. "There are no detentions as such and the men will move out as soon as their training is complete," he said. Mr Dzvova claimed 200 ZANU members had been

arrested by last Thursday and another 100 were held on Friday. Many were from the Gokwe area, he said, and among those in custody was Mr Langton Banda, ZANU liaison officer for the Midlands. He also claimed that groups of auxiliaries in Gokwe were recently wiped out by security forces and refugees from the area had reported numerous terrorist atrocities. Mr Dzvoza alleged more than 450 ZANU members were still being held by Police at Chikurubi Prison, near Salisbury. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Jul 79 p 1]

PHONE THREAT TO MP'S--The Zimbabwe Democratic Party, launched recently by dissident United African National Council Members of Parliament, claims its leaders have received a series of threatening phone calls, reports IANA. The matter was first raised in the House of Assembly on Friday when Professor Stanlake Sankange told members a series of anonymous phone calls had been received the previous day. "I received one which told me to buy myself a coffin because I would very soon be buried," he said, adding that the voice had been that of an Asian or Coloured man. Yesterday Mr Esiah Zhuwarara, the chief ZDP spokesman, said most of the party's MPs had received similar calls. "It is almost a standard call," he said. "The voice tells you to buy yourself a coffin, then the phone goes click before you have a chance to say anything." A police spokesman confirmed that a complaint had been received from Professor Sankange about a threatening phone call, and the matter was being investigated. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Jul 79 p 4]

MUFAKOSE ELECTION--Mufakose voters on Saturday elected 11 members to sit on the town advisory board. In the first election held under the Local Government Laws Amendment Act, only 26 percent of the electorate cast their vote. Each of the six wards are entitled to two representatives on the board, but in Ward 1, only one nomination was received and that candidate, Mr M. G. W. Mangwende, was elected unopposed. Other candidates elected were: Ward 2, Mrs M. S. Tabvuma and Mr M. G. Magorinbo; Ward 3, Mr F. M. Murayicho and Mr E. N. Tapfuma; Ward 4, Mr T. T. Kaseke and Mr R. T. Madede; Ward 5, Mr J. C. Magomedze and Mr E. M. Manyenga; Ward 6, Mr D. T. Pahwaringira and Mr H. W. Gorah. Mufakose was previously administered by an eight-man advisory board set up by the Ministry of Local Government and Housing. Under the terms of the Act, all advisory boards will cease to operate from January next year. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Jul 79 p 9]

WAR CASUALTIES--A member of the security forces, Guard Cossam Sanduka, was 24 and single and who came from the Darwin district, has been killed in action, Combined Operations Headquarters said in a communique last night. The communique also reported the death of Mr Samson Chimbwanda, and injuries to three passengers, when the vehicle in which they were travelling detonated a terrorist landmine in the northeastern operational area. "Two black civilians were killed in a similar incident in the same operational area and have been identified as Mr Manhuwa and Mr Kowo, from Rukau School," the communique said. "A terrorist gang murdered Mr Delio Hamanekwadi in the operational area on July 27. Security forces have killed 29 terrorists and seven terrorist collaborators." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Aug 79 p 1]

WAR CASUALTIES--Two members of the security forces have died in action, Combined Operations Headquarters reported in a communique last night. They were District Security Assistant, Maxwell Njenge, who was 25 and single and who came from the Darwin district, and District Security Assistant, David Boy Mkhohliso, who was 29 and married with one child and who came from the Victoria district. "Security forces have killed 10 terrorists," the communique said. "On the night of July 30 a terrorist gang shot Mr and Mrs Maketo on their farm in the Chenjiri farming area. The murderers then threw the bodies into a farm building which was set on fire. Also on Monday night, terrorists murdered a farm employee, Mr Nelson Bone, in the northern operational area. It has been reported from the western operational area that Mr Mahobo Ndhlovu was robbed and murdered by terrorists on July 27." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Aug 79 p 1]

MINERAL PRODUCTION PEAK--The value of mineral production in Zimbabwe Rhodesia in June reached record levels, the Minister of Mines, Senator Chief Kayisa Ndiweni, said yesterday. "Preliminary figures show the value of June's mineral production as \$22 869 784, which surpasses the previous record achieved in August, 1978, by more than \$225 000," the statement said. The preliminary value of mineral production in the first half of this year was \$126 744 000--more than \$3,5 million higher than in the same period last year. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Aug 79 p 2]

GAYLARD'S SUCCESSOR--Mr George Smith, the former Solicitor-General has officially taken over from Mr Jack Gaylard as Secretary to the Cabinet. Mr Gaylard, who was chief adviser to the former Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, retired on Monday aged 62. In an interview published on Sunday he said: "After nine years' association with Ian Smith it was an appropriate time for change. Our new Prime Minister...felt that way and we agreed it would be helpful if I went on July 31 after the new administration had settled down." Mr George Smith, a softly-spoken man who plays squash to keep fit, was the brain behind the new Constitution. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Aug 79 p 2]

CSO: 4420

FINANCE MINISTER SPEAKS ON TRIP, ECONOMIC RECOVERY

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 26 Jul 79 p 4 AB

[Text] Mr Ousmane Seck, minister of finance and economic affairs, returned to Dakar Tuesday afternoon from Washington and Paris. He was welcomed by his director of Cabinet, Mr Moustapha Ndiaye, in presence of his chief of Cabinet.

In an exclusive declaration to the Senegalese press agency, Mr Ousmane Seck declared that the reason for his stay in Washington was to present to the IMF and the World Bank the plan for economic and financial recovery designed by the Senegalese Government.

This recovery plan will permit our economy which has been shaken by drought and world inflation to be revitalized. The significant contribution of these two organizations was assured after a 4-day meeting and thorough discussions between experts and the Senegalese delegation, added Mr Ousmane Seck. The minister also revealed that the IMF and the World Bank approved the choice that has been made and highly appreciated efforts made by the government to remedy our financial situation. He also added that the two institutions rejoice at the results obtained by our government, results which should be amplified.

The minister of finance and economic affairs also stressed that he was satisfied with his trip to the American capital and that he seized the occasion to reinforce the links existing between Senegal and those institutions. He noted that his stay in Washington enabled him to seek the opinion of eminent experts on the conduct of the country's economic affairs. Speaking on his short stopover in Paris, Mr Ousmane Seck said that he had had contacts with French financial circles. These contacts, he said, will be followed up in October and November either in Senegal or at the headquarters of institutions visited,

The head of the ministerial department of finance and economic affairs denounced the "diseases" that make our economy suffer--waste and bad management of credits. In this regard, stressed Mr Ousmane Seck, a campaign will be launched to fight waste and bad management in the view of establishing a healthy economy. "Such a fight will be marked by a policy of firmness and authority," concluded the minister. In any case, the minister will hold talks with the press in order to outline the means that the government intends to use in the fight against waste and mismanagement of credits.

SIERRA LEONE

BRIEFS

RURAL BANKS SCHEME--Proceeds of the Premium Savings Bond Scheme are to be used to set up Rural Banks in various parts of the country. Acting First Vice President C. Kamara Taylor said at a luncheon to mark the first anniversary of the Premium Savings Bond Scheme held at the Bank of Sierra Leone. The envisaged Rural Banks, Mr Kamara Taylor explained, will enable farmers to avail themselves of credit facilities to suit and serve their needs and interests in the overall development of the country. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 16 Jul 79 p 1289]

BUS LOAN--A loan agreement between the Federal Republic of Germany and Sierra Leone has been signed in Freetown. The money, Le 4.3m, will be used to buy and repair buses for the Sierra Leone Road Transport Corporation. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 16 Jul 79 p 1289]

NO CEREMONIAL SCHOOL UNIFORMS--The Minister of Education, Mr Abdul Karim Koroma, has announced that with effect from September, 1979, which is the beginning of the next school year, Secondary School pupils will no longer be required to wear ceremonial uniforms. Mr Koroma, emphasised that this is to reduce the financial burden of education on parents, and that the decision was also based on opinions sounded from various parts of the country. He named such items as blazers, hats, ties and special shoes as components of ceremonial uniforms. He said that six distinct colours have been chosen by the Ministry for school uniforms throughout the country. Their prices, he said, have already been pegged at 80 cents per yard for white poplin, 75 cents per yard for dyed poplin and one leone ten cents per yard for dyed drill, all available at the National Trading Company. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 16 Jul 79 p 1289]

UNION LEADER--The Sierra Leone Labour Congress has appointed Mr F. A. Brimah as interim Secretary-General of the Sierra Leone Dock Workers Union, replacing the substantive secretary-general who was suspended in May this year. Mr Brimah's appointment was agreed with the management of the Sierra Leone Ports Authority. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 16 Jul 79 p 1289]

CSO: 4420

BIKO FAMILY CONSIDERING CHARGE OF MURDER

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Jul 79 p 8

[Text]

MRS MONTSIKELELO Biko said the family was looking into the possibility of laying a charge of murder against police who interrogated Mr Biko prior to his death on September 12, 1977. "As far as we are concerned this is only the beginning", Mrs Biko said.

The widow of Black Consciousness leader Mr Steve Biko said the Government had admitted her husband's death while in police custody was a crime by agreeing to pay the family R25 000.

But the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange said: "The file on the Biko affair has now finally closed". He added the payment did not mean the Government was admitting any misconduct.

While the settlement with the Government was two-thirds of the R21 000 sought, Mrs. Biko said: "I'm in a state of depression. It's blood money. It doesn't bring the man back. The most important thing is the man's life, not the money".

She would never be happy and the "Black people of South Africa will not rest

until such time as we get to know how Steve Biko came to meet his untimely death".

The family had only agreed to the settlement when it became clear that under South African law it would not be possible to enter evidence in the Civil Suit on how Mr Biko died. The State would have such evidence excluded by simply admitting responsibility for Mr Biko's death, thus the manner of his death would not be an issue. The only issue would have been how much money the family received, she said.

An unemployed nurse, she said she would give her R21 000 share of the settlement "to a community project which will serve as a lasting memorial of the great struggle Steve was engaged in towards liberation of Black People".

Planned by Mr Biko's brother Khaya and his mother Alice, she said the R19 000 awarded to Mr Biko's two children would be placed in a trust fund. The rest would go to Mrs Alice Biko. — Sapa-AF

PFP DEPOSES COLIN ELGIN

Slabbert Successor

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Jul 79 p 1

[Article by Ken McLeod]

[Text]

THE Progressive Federal Party needs a new leader. This was decided by a majority vote at a meeting of the party's Federal Executive in Johannesburg at the weekend.

The executive had decided to convene a special congress to determine who should be the new leader. The congress will be held in Johannesburg on September 3.

Commenting on the decision, Mr Colin Eglin, leader of the party said: "It would be silly not to take serious note of the views of the Federal Executive."

He emphasized that he was not upset by the decision.

He intended to take these views into account as well as consulting members of the party and his Sea Point constituency before making a final decision on whether to make himself available for re-election as leader of the party.

Opinions

Mr Eglin said that he himself had initiated discussion on the leadership question as it was essential to get the opinions of other leaders in the party. He intends to

remain leader of the party until the congress.

The national chairman of the party, Mr Ray Swart, said there was a great need for the opposition to take a look at itself and consider its responsibility in the present situation. It had to rethink its position towards policies and personalities in the Government.

Tactics

The congress would be aimed not only at electing a new leader but also planning its tactics for the future.

The chairman of the Federal Executive of the party, Mr Harry Schwartz, pointed out that a decision to change the leadership of the party could only be taken at a congress and the Executive had merely expressed an opinion that the leadership should be changed.

The decision follows growing dissatisfaction within the PFP concerning Mr Eglin's leadership. Mr Swart said that this could be attributed to several factors but there was not any single contributing one.

PFP office bearers, MP's, divisional council and branch leaders have been having

behind-the-scenes discussions on the leadership issue for some weeks.

Mr Eglin has not been impressive in parliamentary debates it is said and this culminated in party crisis over the "McHenry affair," in which he had a disastrous telephone conversation with Mr Don McHenry, the United States Deputy Ambassador to the United Nations about South African secret diplomatic moves on South West Africa.

Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, MP for Rondebosch, is generally considered to be the man with the qualities necessary to meet the challenge of present times, after he drafted the PFP's new constitution.

It is hoped that whereas Mr Eglin and the NRP leader, Mr Vause Raw, were constantly at loggerheads, Dr Slabbert would be able to negotiate an opposition alliance.

However, Dr Slabbert is on record as saying that he would be prepared to take over from Mr Eglin only if Mr Eglin agreed. He has made it clear that he will not oppose Mr Eglin in a leadership duel.

Mr Eglin has indicated that he will announce his intentions as a "report back" meeting to his Sea Point constituency on August.

Commenting on the decision, Mr Vause Raw, leader of the NRP, said: "It is a fallacy to think that by changing the leader the unacceptable policies and philosophy of the PFP of one-man one-vote and forced integration will suddenly become acceptable to the electorate." He said it was what a party stood for that was important and "by simply changing the leader, but retaining the same policy, will not make it acceptable. The trouble with the PFP it is that is a compromise of conflicting elements and to quote Dr Zac de Beer, 'only a superman could reconcile them.'"

The only interesting factor in the Progressive Federal Party leadership struggle is whether Mr Don McHenry, Mr Andy Young or the Rev Jesse Jackson will be represented at the congress to elect a new leader as official U.S. observers, the leader of the South African Party, Mr John Wiley, said yesterday.

He told THE CITIZEN that no matter who was elected leader, he would be like new wine in an old bottle, writes Steve Moller from Cape Town.

Mr Wiley said: "It will be fascinating to compare the five weeks run-up to the PFP Congress with the month of undermining and Press manipulation of public opinion that preceded the Harry Schwartz/Young Turks action. It resulted in Mr Marais Steyn being undermined out of office as the United Party Transvaal leader only five years ago.

Restless

The fact that the same participants have now had a hand in bringing about the downfall of Mr Eglin shows just how restless they are in any political party that accommodates them.

I predicted the reformists would present problems for Mr Eglin when he admitted them to his small, exclusive PFP.

"The basic PFP outlook is that of Rhodes, Milner, Jameson and company in the new guise of the present-day Anglo American Corporation, its present mental and financial backer.

Burden

"No matter who is elected PFP leader, he will still have this burden tied to his tail--plus the doubtful value of having the Anglo-controlled English language Press monopoly to support him.

"Such an amalgam is a certain recipe for political failure in South Africa."

Quiet Withdrawal

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Jul 79 p 3

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

MR COLIN EGLIN, leader of the progressive Federal Party is not expected to cross swords with Doctor Van Zyl Slabbert, his chief rival for the party leadership, at the PFP congress on September 3. The congress has been called to elect a new party leader.

PFP circles expect Mr Eglin, MP for Sea Point, to announce at the party rally in his constituency next Monday that he will no longer be available as leader of the PFP.

He is unlikely to delay the announcement because several important parliamentary by-elections are pending.

It was obvious at the weekend meeting of the party's federal executive in Johannesburg that a clear majority of the 56 members present favoured a change in the party leadership.

No personal attacks were made on Mr Eglin, but it was made clear by more than one speaker that he did not handle "crisis situations" as an Opposition leader should.

At no stage were his bona fides questioned.

The consensus was that "a better person is needed to lead the party into a new political dimension".

The attitude of the meeting was not so much against Mr Eglin as for a new dynamic leader who could meet the present needs of the PFP.

Dr Van Zyl Slabbert is not being backed by any specific group within the PFP. He did not canvas support for himself before the federal executive meeting and no one voiced any reservations about him as the next leader.

So-called "Old Progs" such as Dr Zac de Beer, MP for Parktown, and Mrs Helen Summan, MP for Houghton, spoke strongly in favour of Mr Eglin's continued leadership without in any way being antagonistic towards Dr Van Zyl Slabbert.

The impression in PFP circles is that Dr Van Zyl

Slabbert is favoured because he has the personality to bridge the differences within the PFP.

It is claimed that he is the only one within the PFP who can unite those from the Left and Right in the party.

He will not change PFP policy or ideology.

Mr Harry Schwarz, who chaired the federal executive meeting, and who was leader of the former UP Reformists, did not take part in the leadership debate.

Some of his former Reformists did participate, but took a neutral stance and did not favour Dr Van Zyl Slabbert openly.

But it is understood that Mr Schwarz together with

his ex-Reformists, will support Dr Van Zyl Slabbert on September 3.

Other positions to come up for election at the special congress are those of the national chairman (presently Mr Ray Swart) and vice-chairman (presently Mr Japie Basson).

PFP sources say there is a slight possibility that both Mr Swart and Mr Basson may be replaced in order to give Dr Van Zyl Slabbert deputy leaders who are closer to him.

At the same time a new federal executive will be elected. It in turn will elect a chairman (presently Mr Harry Schwarz) and a deputy chairman (presently Mr Derrick de Villiers).

'CITIZEN' Reaction

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Jul 79 p 6

[Editorial: "So They Chopped Off His Head"]

[Text]

POOR Colin Eglin.

As we said last week, when it comes to political hatchet work, there are elements in the PFP which will not hesitate to wield the hatchet.

And finish off the party's leader.

As they have now done.

And so Colin is on his way out.

A Prog who was one of the great stalwarts of the party.

Who helped keep the Progressives going in their most difficult days.

When only Helen Suzman represented them in Parliament.

A lone voice.

A brave voice.

While outside Parliament Colin gave his unswerving support.

Helping to maintain the enthusiasm and dedication of the party faithful at a time when the party's fortunes looked bleak.

Mavericks

When the Progs were regarded as a voice of conscience.

An intellectual elite.

A group of highly-principled political mavericks.

Not to be taken too seriously.

Not to be considered a force of any consequence.

Nevertheless, the Progs battled on.

With the help of their financial backers and their Press, they eventually assisted in the demise of the United Party.

And, with the ex-UP Harry Schwarz Young Turk-Reformists and the Japie Bassonites linking up with them, were able to take over the title of Official Opposition.

With all his faults — ineffectual Parliamentary strategist, run-of-the-mill debater, perpetrator of the bad-form Don McHenry incident — Colin Eglin served the Progs, the Progrefs and finally the Progfreds well.

And a great deal of the credit for the PFP's achievement in becoming the Official Opposition must go to him.

Therefore, on balance, we think that he did not deserve to be chopped as the leader of the party and of the Opposition.

All he got was stank vir dank.

Which in its English version is a kick in the teeth.

But there it is.

When the word gets out that the political Godfather of the party is displeased with Colin's performance;

When the nod is given to proposals for a new Opposition line-up;

When the intention once more is to form a front against the Nationalists;

When the message is sent from Main Street to Sea Point that the politics of protest must be replaced by the politics of power — and clearly Colin Eglin is not regarded as the man who can launch that kind of more aggressive policy;

Then the leader has had it.

So, like Sir De Villiers Graaff and the United Party, Colin Eglin and his old-time Progs are to be sacrificed for a verligte front, an alliance of moderates, a more effective Opposition, or an anti-Nationalist front.

Call it what you will.

Same game

The name of the game is the same as it was from 1972 to 1974 when the groundwork was laid for the Graaff-must-go, the UP-must-go coup.

Only now it is Eglin who must go.

And the PFP, that hybrid of several political groups and lots of differing views, is to look to verligte Nationalists and the NRP for a new alignment.

While all the time the old Prog influence in the PFP recedes, and others who have been ingested by the Progs begin to challenge Prog ideals.

With the result that the PFP is subjected to the same political divisive influences as helped to destroy the UP.

The PFP, as we have come to know it in its rather short but chequered career, will now lose its superficial unity.

The in-fighting will continue long after the PFP's "wonder boy", Dr

Van Zyl Slabbert, takes over, as the Waddell-led anti-Colin faction intends he should.

What we can be sure of is this:

The old Progs will never be happy again.

Nor will the ex-UP groups be content with just helping to get rid of Colin Eglin.

There will be a pushing this way, and a pushing that way.

As happened in the old UP.

Who'll survive?

And when the PFP, as such, is offered up to the god labelled Opposition unity, or alliance of moderates, or verligte front, when the politics of power begin to take effect as the new credo, it will be interesting to see who survives.

The parallel between the demise of the UP and what is happening to the PFP runs so true that the end will be the same.

The political bloodletting will be the same.

And the result will be the same.

A more divided, less effective, Opposition.

With a lot of PFP stalwarts biting the political dust.

At this point, we wish to give the PFP a word of caution.

It was not its leadership, but its policies, that frustrated its efforts to consolidate its position as the Official Opposition.

It will be its policies that will help to ensure that it does not remain the Official Opposition beyond its present term.

A second word of caution:

The people who are talking of Opposition unity, or an alliance of moderates, are trying once more to bring about an anti-Nationalist Front.

Since that means a front against the ruling majority of the people, the danger that this might be seen as an anti-Afrikaner front is a real one.

If there is any such attempt to break Afrikaner power — not challenging it on the basis of policy, but because of the very existence of that power — then those who are responsible for this strategy will have much to regret.

As will the country.

Because it would then precipitate a confrontation between Whites at a time when they are increasingly being confronted by Black radicals.

The consequences would be disastrous for everyone.

What is intended is demonstrated by the ProgFed mouthpiece, the Rand Daily Mail, which states:

"Let the different (Opposition) parties retain their different identities and their different policies, but let them form an alliance on the basis of a common commitment to the one thing that has become of overriding importance in our politics — the calling of a national convention to negotiate a new constitution subscribed to by all South Africans."

Fortunately, Mr Vause Raw, the leader of the NRP, has rejected the calls for a united Opposition, stating:

"It is precisely this pursuit of an anti-Nationalist alliance which has so often probably done more than anything else to keep the Opposition

out of power."

Insulting

One final word of caution:

The anti-Eglin forces in the PFP want Dr Van Zyl Slabbert as a leader because he is Afrikaans — and it is presumed that only an Afrikaner can lead the PFP to success.

These forces forget that Dr Jan Steytler was once the Progs' leader — and a fat lot of good that did at the time!

Besides, it is a form of racialism to pin the PFP's hopes on having an "Afrikaner" in charge.

This presupposes that an English-speaker cannot lead a party because he is English-speaking.

Which is darned insulting.

Especially when that leader is in the very-very English PFP.

The PFP would do better to pull up its socks, change its policies and stop being so blatantly a big-moneyed, anti-Nationalist (dare we say it, anti-Afrikaner majority?) hands-up-and-hand-over party.

TREASON HEARING POSTPONED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Aug 79 p 4

[Text]

PIETERMARITZBURG. — Policemen armed with automatic shotguns were at the Supreme Court in Pietermaritzburg yesterday as 12 suspects appeared on charges of high treason and conspiracy to commit murder.

The hearing was postponed to September 4 after the court heard an application by counsel for the defence for an extension of time to prepare its case.

A postponement was also required because a senior counsel from Johannesburg, Mr E Wentzel, had been asked to represent the accused and was not available until September.

The 12 are charged with one count of high treason and 43 alternatives of participating in terrorist activities.

The conspiracy charge falls under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

As Mr Justice Hefer and two assessors took their seats the accused filed into the dock specially constructed of shatterproof glass. They sang a freedom song before being warned to

conduct themselves in an orderly manner.

The accused are John Sekete (24), Tladitagas (23), Jefferey Legoabe (30), Taibe Ngbeni (27), Andrew Mapheto (20), Bennet Komane (46), Titis Maleka (25), Sydney Choma (23), Mandlenkosi Hadebe (27), Mandala Mthetwa (22), Vusumbi (28) and James Mange (24).

The State alleges that the accused recruited people, trained them in the art of warfare, armed them and deployed them in South Africa for the purpose of overthrowing the Government.

Training of the accused took place at the engineering camp, the Benguela Camp, the Nova Gagenga Camp and the Quibaxe Camp in Angola, the Mambeshe Zapu Camp in Zambia and the Pirivali Camp in the Ukraine, Russia.

The offences are alleged to have taken place between 1976 and February this year. The State claims that the men attempted to bring AK-47 rifles into the Masinga area and that they established arms caches in Natal in the districts of Ndumo and Nongoma — Sapa. . . .

UCT BARS FORMER SECURITY MAN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Aug 79 p 11

[Text] Cape Town--University of Cape Town faculty members have voted to bar former security policeman, Mr Michael Morris, from continuing his post graduate studies at UCT.

Mr Morris, who operated covertly as a security policeman on campus during the 1960s and who has quit the Force, applied in March to study towards a PhD in criminology--his subject, urban terrorism--in the Political Science Department.

The Faculty Board referred his application to a subcommittee, comprising faculty members and students, who met with him for more than three hours and recommended to students at a meeting yesterday that his application be rejected.

After the lunch-time meeting, four members of the Arts Students' Council met with the full board of the Arts Faculty and, armed with the student mandate, called on the Council to reject Mr Morris's application.

After a heated debate, faculty members decided by a vote of 30 to 26 to reject the application.

A council member said the vote was "far from final" and the application would now be referred to the University Senate "and possibly from there to the Council."

Registered

The speakers at the student meeting were Mr Andrew Thompson, Students' Representative Council Vice-President, and Mr Julian Stern, Arts Student's Council President.

Mr Thompson, said at the meeting that when Mr Morris "studied here back in the 60s, he was only registered as a student for three weeks."

After certain staff members and students were "arrested, tried and convicted" of subversive activities in 1964, "Mr Morris's job was supposed to be done but he continued his activities on campus for another three years."

Spy

There was no proof that Mr Morris would not "continue to spy" if he was allowed to register as a student again.

Mr Thompson said during the past few years, several students and staff members had been banned and Mr Morris, questioned specifically about his role, had told the subcommittee that his reports to the Security Police could have "gone into the melting pot which resulted in banning orders."

There was no evidence to show that Mr Morris had ceased these covert activities, Mr Thompson said.

Mr Morris, executive Officer of the Terrorism Research Centre and a director of security companies, said later that he would "secure every avenue open to me to study at the university of my choice in the subject of my choice."

He regarded the student meeting, as "undistinguished, demagogic entertainment by young persons whose ethics have yet to mature."

CSO: 4420

NATIONALIST PARTY: TREURNICHT'S CRITICISM OF KOORNHOF CONDEMNED

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 29 Jun 79 p 10

[Letter to the Editor: "Treurnicht Must Think Straight or Be Off"]

[Text] "An anti-Andries Treurnicht" from Kempton Park:

What is becoming of the Nationalist Party? In DIE VADERLAND of 20 June you reported that Dr Treurnicht rapped Dr Koornhof's knuckles over certain statements made by Dr Koornhof in the United States.

My question is: Who is Dr Treurnicht to rap Dr Koornhof's knuckles?

Dr Koornhof was a member of parliament years before Dr Treurnicht.

Dr Koornhof was a deputy minister years before Dr Treurnicht.

Dr Koornhof was a minister years before Dr Treurnicht.

What I am trying to prove is that Dr Treurnicht still has to learn what Dr Koornhof has already forgotten. The statements made by Dr Koornhof in the United States are after all realistic in view of the nature of the matter. The Nationalist Party, of which I am a registered member, has given me the impression that this is the direction in which we must move. What is the party policy which Dr Treurnicht is advocating?

In my opinion Dr Treurnicht certainly does not belong to the Nationalist Party, and must less in the cabinet. The average Transvaler Nationalist, and I am one, does not want him as the Transvaal leader of the party and in a party congress he would never have been elected.

In South Africa we need more men like Dr Koornhof, Mr Pik Botha and Senator Horwood. I think we can manage very well without the Treurnichts, the Schoemans, the Van Niekerts (Uncle Sideburns), etc. We cannot only do well without them, but we would be a lot better off without them.

One last thought: Let all the blacks (the thorn in Dr Treurnicht's side) go back to the homelands and then see what happens to our economy. Dr Treurnicht, we are dependent on these "second class" people, whether you want to accept this fact or not. Come now, think straight or give way.

7964

CSO: 4408

CONNIE MULDER'S PARTY SPLITTING POLICY CONDEMNED

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 29 Jun 79 p 12

[Editorial: "Dr Connie's Final Choice"]

[Text] Divisiveness, schism and clashes among Afrikaner ranks is always a saddening matter. This is bringing out mutual bitterness and vehemence, which are evidently things we keep exclusively to ourselves in our own internal struggles. The Afrikaner has never before been so offensively vengeful toward his bitterest enemy as he is toward himself.

It is exactly for this reason that we find it strange that a man such as Dr Connie Mulder should at this stage of things lend himself to the promotion of the cause of those people who cannot do it under their own steam. After all, these are people who cannot offer anything more to the Afrikaner elector than grievances against the government.

This newspaper has traveled a long way on the same road as Dr Mulder. We have even supported his candidacy for the premiership. We therefore claim the right to ask a few pertinent questions regarding his present intention, namely, that of establishing a new party.

Can He?

In what respect does he see the chance of attacking this party and policy after he himself professed that the Nationalist Party and the policy are still consistently the only ones for South Africa?

After being not only the Transvaal leader, but also having been a few votes away from becoming prime minister, can he now attack and bring down the party which he has served so much and do so out of inner conviction and bitterness?

Does he see the chance of now tearing down the sports policy and all the actual and promised moving away from discrimination, which as minister of

information he used so effectively as propaganda abroad in favor of South Africa and now refer to these things as "a sliding board to integration"?

How is he going to explain to the country and to the voters his administrative laxity and neglect, which among other things made it possible for officials to pocket government money? Admitting that he was not the only one responsible, can he actually gloss over the absurdities of the Ministry of Information?

Account Giving

If Dr Mulder wants to give an honest account of his present actions and intentions he cannot escape coming to a couple of unavoidable conclusions:

Like the Hertzog followers he will be able to attract only people with grievances and frustrations. Under the present circumstances there are a lot of them. Does he see the chances of building political leadership founded upon grievances and becoming a symbol of this?

But above all, as the person who regards his Afrikanership highly and avows it intensely, does he see a chance to contribute to the division of Afrikanerdom by digging up grievances? Does he see a chance for unchaining mutual bitterness such as the one that he himself tried to forestall and the likes of which split the Afrikaners asunder in 1933?

In the hour of need for the Afrikaner and for South Africa does he see a chance to contribute to the divisiveness and bitterness among his own people? What other contribution is there for him to make other than weaken his own people by creating division?

We believe that if he gives his conscience a chance it will indeed give him the right answers for these and for other questions.

True Leaders

To those who are inclined to choose the new road chosen by Connie, we want to say to them: Your place is with Afrikanerdom and the Nationalist Party. Your greatest strength lies in strengthening the hands and position of the true leaders of the Nationalist Party by forming ranks behind them and not to wander away on the road of frustration of those whose era in politics has finally come to an end.

And as for Dr Mulder we are of the opinion that the final choice today is this: To give the much demanding contributions of his career to the cause which he has served all his life, or for the sake of self-conceit and self-resentment, allow himself to be used by those for whom he himself, as a Transvaal leader, had no room for them in the party.

7964

CSO: 4408

NUSAS CALLS ALTERNATIVE TO MILITARY SERVICE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Jul 79 p 3

[Text]

A Nusas committee has issued a statement on the increase in conscientious objectors, calling for a non-military alternative to service in the Defence Force.

The statement was issued by a committee of investigation into service in the SADF, youth preparedness programmes and alternative national service.

The statement said the committee had noted the increase in conscientious objectors in recent months.

DIFFICULT

"Yet again the Nationalist Party Government has summoned young men to serve in the South African Defence Force, without providing any non-military forms of national service as an alternative. And yet again, a significant number of these young men have opted for the difficult and lonely path of the conscientious objector.

"We believe that no person should be persecuted

for his/her beliefs, religious or otherwise. And we believe that the Government's failure to provide for conscientious objectors, thereby causing the latter much pain, is a form of persecution."

SHIRK

The statement said the committee was not suggesting young people be permitted to shirk their duty.

"We believe that all South Africans must commit themselves to the service of each and every other South African. We, therefore, believe that all young South Africans have a duty to perform some form of national service."

They called upon the Government to take note of the plight of the conscientious objectors and to provide forms of national service other than military or paramilitary service as an alternative to service in the South African Defence Force.

CS0: 4420

NATIONALIST MP'S MEET WITH INKATHA MEMBERS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Jul 79 p 3

[Text]

Nationalist MPs were delighted with lengthy talks they held this week with leading members of Inkatha in Durban.

"It was extremely stimulating," Mr Wynand Malan, MP for Randburg, said today.

He felt the five Nationalist MPs and the 20 Inkatha leaders had managed to get a better understanding of each other's point of view.

Asked if the success of the talks would make NP members willing to speak to other black bodies, he said Nationalists had always been willing to talk to other groups.

Mr Leon Wessels, MP for Krugersdorp, said both sides had benefited.

Mr Albert Nothnagel,

MP for Innesdal, said the talks had convinced him more than ever that many black leaders had the wrong impression about the Government's intentions.

Obviously there were basic political issues over which differences would remain, but along the road to the future the

different peoples of South Africa would have to understand each other's point of view.

The Inkatha President, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, was present for part of the talks, which went on for two days. Also present were Mr Tom Langley, MP for Waterkloof, and Mr Z P le Roux, MP for Pretoria West.

CS0: 4420

MINISTER LISTS NATIONAL PRIORITIES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Jul 79 p 30

[Text]

THE Minister of Manpower Utilization, Mr Panie Botha, said at Vryheid last night that the Republic should determine its priorities with a view to establishing an overall strategy against the country's enemies, writes JAAP THERON.

Mr Botha listed what he considered were the eight most important priorities. They were:

- The country's industrial potential should be developed to the full to ensure economic growth;

- The mining industry, already playing a key role, should be developed further and all available human material should be developed

to serve the industry, commerce and transport to the fullest possible extent;

- The production of food should be increased to the maximum, not only to feed the people of SA, but to supply neighbouring States as well.

- Military power must be further extended;

- the country's scientific and technological capabilities and resources should be expanded to the maximum,

- Homelands should be helped to become viable and flourishing States;

- SA should achieve as quickly as possible co-operation with all States in Southern Africa.

CSO: 4420

FLEUR DE VILLIERS ON AFRIKAANS COMMUNITY FERMENT

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 15 Jul 79 p 16

[Article by Fleur de Villiers]

[Text]

THE Afrikaans academic was in a reflective mood. He was remembering the way springbok on the Kalahari vlaktes grow restless before a coming storm, and slowly begin moving out of their territory into new and unknown fields.

It was, he said, the best explanation he could think of for what was happening to his fellow Afrikaners in this winter of discontent and agonising reappraisal.

In Pretoria, Bloemfontein and Stellenbosch, three of the key elements of the tribe — churchmen, cultural gurus and students had gathered. And in the three spiritual capitals of Afrikanerdom they were thinking the unthinkable as they contemplated a future in which the National Party did not rule undivided and supreme.

In Pretoria about 90 Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk ministers openly defied the disapproval of the church hierarchy to join 5 000 other Christians, white and black, and to hear and applaud Dr Piet Koornhof, as he expounded a faith which sounded perilously close to the social gospel.

In Bloemfontein as the cultural leaders gathered for a talkfest to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the FAK, they heard chief guru,

Professor H B Thom, suggest that there might be a time when the Afrikaner's politics was no longer a mirror image of his culture.

Embraced

In Stellenbosch, the Afrikaanse Studentebond, once little more than the National Party at class, turned its back on partition apartheid and all its works and openly embraced the sharing of power in a confederal South Africa.

Suddenly the ties that for the last four decades have bound church, culture and politics in a close-knit web that spelled Afrikaner identity, had loosened.

The springbok were moving out, sometimes tentatively, sometimes bravely, intuitively seeking a new place, a new relevance, a

new network of alliances before the coming storm.

Sacra, the "happening" in Pretoria despite its non-establishment flavour, was both the most startling and the most symbolic example of this process.

A few years ago the presence of Afrikaans churchmen at a nonracial ecumenical gathering which did not carry the full sanction of the church would have been unthinkable.

For the past week they have defied the suspicion and distrust of many of their colleagues, some openly, many more on the quiet to listen to what their black fellow-churchmen had to say about the role of Christianity in South Africa today.

Many doubtless had their defiance strengthened by the fact that despite the disapproval of a substantial

section of their own hierarchy, the meeting had, at least the tacit support of the Government.

If Dr Piet Koornhof could be there, openly sharing a platform with his "brother in Christ" Chief Gatsha Buthelesi; if a Cabinet minister could resist the pressure not to attend; if he could instead deliver a not so subtle rebuke to the school of Afrikaans theology which insists that politics and religion don't mix, so could they. It helped to know that others were taking risks.

Re-examine

For many, it was the first time that they had met and confronted black fellow-South Africans on an equal footing and in a situation which forced them to re-examine the political faith which for so long had wrapped them in a security blanket of self-assurance.

Why did they do it? An Afrikaans churchman summed it up thus: There was, he said, the almost subconscious realisation that the white Afrikaans churches could not continue to be the power in the land they were today, the National Party at prayer.

Against this, they are seeking a new relevance for themselves and the church in the South Africa of the future. Sacra offered them the opportunity to establish a new network of relationships to replace the sterile marriage of white church and white government.

It is an easier odyssey for those churchmen willing to take the risk and bound to fellow Christians by a common faith than it is for the politicians. The new territory might be a little alarming, but it is not entirely new.

Survival

But remote as a black-dominated religious happening in Pretoria may seem from a gathering of students in Stellenbosch or the super-establishment FAK conference in Bloemfontein, the process was the same: The search for survival and relevance in a world no longer dominated or determined by pure and undivided Afrikaner nationalism.

It is a world which many Nationalists, despite the obvious buildup of storm clouds on the horizon, have no wish to enter, preferring instead to cluster together in the old and well-known territory, secure in the old and well-worn beliefs.

The rift between them and the more courageous souls who are moving out cannot be long delayed. The message of Pretoria, Stellenbosch and Bloemfontein is clear: Afrikaners must learn to live without Nationalism's security blanket if they are to survive in a changing South Africa.

The blanket is threadbare; those who cling to it at all costs could be left out in the cold.

INDIANS WANT BLACKS INCLUDED IN CONSTRUCTION PLANS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 12 Jul 79 p 6

[Article by Yussuf Nazeer]

[Text]

The Government will be asked to modify its constitutional proposals for Indian and coloured people so as to include Africans in a Cabinet committee.

The approach is to be made by a committee of South African Indian Council members set up four months ago to find alternatives to the Government's constitutional plans.

The nine-man committee which included the Indian council's chairman, Dr A M Moolia, and its executive chairman, Mr J N Reddy, is similar to the Du Preez Committee set up by Labour Party members in the Coloured Representative Council last year.

A member of the Indian committee, Mr A Rajbansi,

said from Durban today that no solution for South Africa can succeed without the inclusion of African people.

"We totally reject the dispensation as it stands. We are all for a one-man one-vote constitution in a unitary South Africa.

"But we know the Government and the white electorate will not accept this, so in the interim period, we will ask that blacks be drawn into the State President's multiracial Cabinet Council."

Tomorrow, these proposals will be put to the South African Indian Council whose executive committee is then expected to pass it on for Government consideration, said Mr Rajbansi.

'POST': KOORNHOF'S COMMITTEES A FAILURE

Johannesburg POST in English 13 Jul 79 p 6

[Editorial: "Seeking Accommodation not the Answer"]

[Text]

THE resignation of Dr Sam Buti from the Government appointed PWV advisory committee once more demonstrates the very things we have been saying about such bodies.

Clearly, the good intentions of Minister Dr Piet Koornhof have gone overboard — at the whim of the right-wing elements in the National Party.

Right from the beginning, it was obvious that people with clear consciences would not be able to work on a body like Dr Koornhof's regional committees.

There is no doubt that blacks — and any other right-thinking people in this country — would gladly work on a committee or body that is appointed to seek alternatives to the present system.

But to expect blacks to work on a body that is seeking accommodation rather than alternatives is perhaps expecting too much. For, in the final analysis, it would be working towards the perpetuation of a system that is patently unjust and morally evil.

We have said in the past that the Government must be bold in its approaches to the problems of this country. For far too long, this Government has allowed itself to be intimidated to the extent that it is totally paralysed. As long as the Government does not believe in the fact that politics are dynamic, so long will it be ineffective. It's credibility — or lack of it — result in bodies like Dr Koornhof's committees being stillborn.

No one can accuse Dr Buti of not having given the committee a try. He is an honest man of principles, and he went into the committee with good intentions.

Can the Government now blame him if he looks at any other Government appointed body sceptically?

MARINES GUARD WALVIS BAY PORT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 17 Jul 79 p 13

[Article by Alan Dunn]

[Text]

WALVIS BAY — The South African Navy here is honing its operational ability to protect SWA/Namibia's economic jugular, the port of Walvis Bay.

Senior naval officers here stress the vital importance of the harbour which, if lost, would leave the next South African naval and air bases hundreds of kilometres further south at Saldanha Bay and Upington.

They see Walvis Bay, the SWA/Namibian port which through a quirk of history became a South African enclave, as the last outpost on the Republic's western front which must be kept at all cost.

The importance the SA Defence Force has placed on the harbour was best illustrated by the activation of marines last August.

BORDER DUTIES

The marines are here in a counter-insurgency role, similar to that of their comrades in the army on SWA/Namibia's northern

border, protecting the port in a 12-mile radius against any terrorist attacks.

Other branches of the navy guard the rest of the west coast.

"The marines do not get danger pay, but they are in effect on border duty," said Commander Dirk Grimbeck, naval officer in command at Walvis Bay.

The officer in charge of the harbour protection operation, Lieutenant Commander John Gellertich said recently: "We are here to protect the harbour from inshore insurgency, anything from a foreign seaman carrying a bomb ashore and planting it, to people landing in rubber dinghies.

"We are a deterrent. If a day goes by and nothing happens then we regard it as a successful day. The mere fact that we are here is a deterrent."

And there can be little doubt that Walvis Bay would be a prestigious target for any hostile force — it is a vital trade link and the funnel for all

SWA/Namibia's petrol supply.

The marine operation includes: two small but extremely fast and well-armed harbour patrol boats, a diving team, men trained in ship searches, explosive-disposal experts, mobile radar equipment on early-warning surveillance, and the platoons of marines.

They keep a careful watch on anchorages in the area, especially the foreign fishing trawlers and factory ships. Their observation has shown that an average of 15 out of 80 vessels in the area each month are from communist countries.

These trawlers and factory ships, which bristle with sophisticated antenna and are sometimes anchored only a few miles from the harbour, are regarded by the navy with great suspicion.

The new concept of marines was formulated when the SA Navy relinquished its role as guardian of western interests using the Cape sea route.

TRANSKEI TO DEVELOP NAVAL FORCE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 12 Jul 79 p 5

[Text]

UMTATA — Transkei is to train soldiers for marine warfare.

And, to provide a base for the nucleus of a Transkei naval force, the old military base at Port St Johns is being reconstructed, says the Transkei Minister of Defence, Chief George Ndbankulu.

At a passing-out parade for the third intake of 160 national servicemen at the Independence Stadium, Umtata, Chief Ndbankulu said he had received reports about unknown naval craft behaving "suspiciously" and some unknown fishing vessels and other foreign individuals operating in the country's territorial waters.

"Whoever these people are and for whatever reason they have decided to be so insolent, we appeal to them to leave us alone and get out of our waters.

"We will soon be in a position to patrol our territorial waters and also to be able to deal appropriately with those who provoke us," he said.

The best students from the naval training centre now being established would be sent for formal training abroad, the chief said.

He congratulated Transkei Defence Force Officials for their "excellent progress" in training the fledgling army and said Transkei soldiers currently training abroad had topped their classes among more experienced candidates from other countries.

"I want to commend the commander of the Transkei Defence Force and his officers for the foresight they are showing in planning the growth of the force. Many people will marvel at the wonderful job these sons of the soil are doing without outside help." — Sapa.

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT'S RECORD ON ECONOMIC PLANNING CRITICIZED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 15 Jul 79 p 1

[Article by Nigel Bruce]

[Text] Prime Minister P.W. Botha's recent Cabinet reshuffle was received with general approbation in business circles.

But there was an exception when he dealt the hand. It is the appointment as Industries Minister of Dr S.W. van der Merwe, the former Minister of Health.

From reports of what he has said in public since his appointment, Dr Van der Merwe, a physician by training, has made no claims to special insight into his new field of endeavour.

Nevertheless, it is also understandable that, with a new spirit of free enterprise gusting out of the Department of Finance, there is some disquiet about his being appointed to a post so important to the business community.

After all, he is the Minister who wanted to clamp what some regarded as a legislative ceiling on fees that doctors could charge their patients.

Nor has Dr Van der Merwe taken over a department (Commerce and Industry) which under the responsibility of others of his colleagues has endeared itself to businessmen.

Just take a few examples. It interfered in the motor manufacturing industry by imposing severe and unduly complex and confused local content strictures.

Today, we are still unable to manufacture a complete car, we still have far too many models on the road, and for many years we paid more for cars, relatively speaking, than the Americans or Europeans.

More recently, there was the great television set manufacturing fiasco. The result is we pay more than the Americans and Europeans for television sets and some chosen manufacturing companies were awarded, in consequence, remarkably generous profits and ample protection from foreign competition.

The precise basis on which they were chosen became more of a mystery as their ranks were swollen.

We have gold, diamonds, uranium and coal in abundance, and a trade balance that is among the strongest in the world. What bargaining power that should have brought. Yet the 1979 fuel crisis caught us napping. We pay among the highest prices in the world for our petrol.

Although energy is the responsibility also of Mr F.W. de Klerk, elements of it fall under the Department of Commerce and Industry, so it must share the blame for our having no definite or co-ordinated energy policy.

Electricity prices plummet one minute and soar the next. We have the potential to produce valuable ethanol and methanol but lack official guidance as to how or if it will be used.

We have a steel industry that no longer even bothers to pay lip service to the principles of free enterprise.

Then there are the departmental boobs. Last year we nearly had legislation to control buy aid societies which would also have put out of business two large credit card operations, innocent as they were of whatever abuses were perpetrated by operations of an entirely different nature.

This year we are allowing, by mistake, R25-million of scrap metal, a vital raw material for steel manufacturing, to be exported when a world shortage is developing.

To businessmen it is no wonder that a great deal needs putting right in the way of economic planning and policymaking and efficient administration.

The question uppermost in the minds of some is whether Dr Van der Merwe is the man to recognise this, let alone put it right.

CSO: 4420

SURVEY SHOWS COMPANIES SLOW TO CURB DISCRIMINATION

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 13 Jul 79 p 2

[Article by Riaan de Villiers]

[Text]

SOUTH African companies are lagging behind both American and British firms in eliminating discriminatory job practices.

This is one of the main findings of a major survey on black job advancement conducted by Fine Spamer Associates, human resources consultants.

But according to Mr Bernard Chalmers, the director responsible for the survey, the gap is "fairly small".

About 200 companies employing just under 500 000 people took part in the survey, the second to be conducted by the organisation.

Half the companies were SA owned, 21% were linked with the US and 19% with the UK.

The survey has revealed that companies are making slow progress in eliminating discrimination in employment practices and that they remain strongly opposed to trade unions, especially black unions.

Among the main findings are:

- Some 80% of the companies said they had policies granting equal opportunities to all population groups;

- More than two-thirds of the participants said they had an integrated pay structure for all population groups;

- About the same number said they gave equal pay for equal work, based on job evaluation systems;

- More than half the participants pay minimum wages in excess of R150 per month, and most base their low level wages on a minimum determined by a cost of living index;
- More than 70% of the firms subscribe to a code of employment practice.

Of the firms who do not pay equal pay for equal work, some 36% have definite plans to achieve this goal. On average, these companies estimated that it would take between three and four years before all population groups are paid on an equal basis.

But according to further information in the survey, which was released to the Financial Mail, about 80% of the companies said they would prefer not to deal with black trade unions, and more than half would prefer not to deal with any unions.

Some 90% preferred plant committees, to unions.

Most companies said they would deal with registered unions — but only 37% said they were prepared to recognise an unregistered union.

According to the Financial Mail, advancement into top jobs is also lagging behind. Only 22% of the companies have coloureds, Asians or blacks in supervisory positions over whites, and only 3% have blacks in top supervisory jobs.

AUTO UNION PRESSES FOR BLACK JOB SECURITY

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 13 Jul 79 p 2

[Text]

PORT ELIZABETH. — A demand for job security measures for black workers in the motor industry and a better wage deal will be submitted to an industrial council meeting in Port Elizabeth this month.

This was confirmed yesterday by Mr Freddie Sauls, general secretary of the Port Elizabeth-based National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers, following a joint meeting of union members and the United Automobile, Rubber and Allied Workers Union.

Mr Sauls said that at the meeting wage proposals made by the Eastern Cape's three big vehicle manufacturers were rejected in favour of a better deal, including the implementation of job security measures.

He said the wage proposals by General Motors, Ford and Volkswagen were made a week ago and were due to come into operation on August 1 for a year.

They included a minimum starting wage of between R1 and hour for grade 1 workers and R3 for grade 12 workers,

across-the-board increases of between 6c an hour for grade 1 and 13c for grade 12, and a six-monthly review to take into account the increase in the Consumer Price Index.

Instead, the meeting decided to press for higher minimum wages than the companies offered, higher across-the-board increases, and for job security measures.

Mr Sauls said the job security measures included severance pay of a month's wages for every year of service of retrenched workers.

"The system of severance pay has been accepted by Ford and General Motors in the United States and there is no reason why it cannot be implemented here."

Mr Sauls said the question of a strike was not approved by the meeting, which had given the union executive a mandate only for further negotiations. The matter would be taken up at an Industrial Council meeting this month.

"If the negotiations break down the union will be compelled to take action to achieve a just settlement for its members," Mr Sauls said.

POTENTIAL FOR LOCAL PRODUCTION OF COMPUTERS ASSESSED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 18 Jul 79 p 21

[Text]

Local manufacturing is a controversial subject in the computer industry, where opinions on its viability differ widely.

Siemens' chief executive and deputy chairman, Mr W Wentges, believes that achieving a 50 percent local content is a fairly simple exercise in the mini-computer field. But achieving a higher percentage poses problems in many cases, because so many of the essential components are imported.

The silicon chips which form the heart of a computer are "diffused" abroad — diffusion being the most important part of the process of chip manufacturing. And the possibility of manufacturing these locally on any viable scale is limited.

The equipment required for their manufacture is available almost exclusively from America.

A burgeoning local component manufacturing industry is nevertheless fast increasing its output of electronic components other than chips and integrated circuits. Although the bulk of its production is destined for the entertainment industry, a fair proportion is used in computers.

All Siemens will say on the sensitive issue of chip manufacturing is that "a decision will have to be taken one of these days on local production."

WARNING

ICL is conducting a survey on the possibilities of buying components made locally and manufacturing those that are not. And the results to date have been "most encouraging" according to the managing director, Mr John Starkey.

One word of warning is sounded by Mr Brian Levitan, technical manager of Messina Electronics — one of the few local manufacturers of computers. "Even ignoring commercial restraints — South Africa could not produce a wide range of computers because a high degree of standardisation is needed."

Mr Levitan also believes that beyond the mini-computer, the complexity of computers increases enormously and would certainly be beyond South Africa's current capabilities.

"I doubt whether South Africa has the expertise in software and specialised technology for the speeds involved in the larger main frame computers," he says.

LONG-TERM PICTURE FOR ENERGY SELF-SUFFICIENCY DISCUSSED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 15 Jul 79 p 3

[Article by Stephen Orpen]

[Text]

IT WILL cost some R35 000-million to make South Africa virtually self-sufficient in energy within 10 years — the approximate time span now being used as a yardstick by Government and by the country's major energy producers and users.

This compares with an oil imports bill which would probably top R50 000-million in the next decade if no further work was done to advance the drive for energy independence.

But as this drive will continue, the oil imports bill will naturally diminish.

So the cost of achieving self-sufficiency will now be roughly equal to the cost of oil which the country will have to continue importing until it is no longer needed.

These projections were made by Business Times this week and tested by top strategic planners in the energy and transport fields.

They pointed out that, if the targets were realised, by the end of 1989 South Africa would have fixed assets worth more than R15 000-million (after allowing generously for depreciation) for the production of her own energy.

Also, she would have the necessary energy, saving some R5 000-million a year in foreign exchange which would otherwise have had to be expended on oil imports.

And the price for all this (again, after depreciation of the requisite fixed assets) would have been paid for, with much to spare, by savings in the meantime on liquid fuel imports.

Meanwhile, both the Railways and private sector rail operators say the magic point has now been passed at which it becomes cheaper to use electric rather than diesel locomotive power for rail traction.

Where the cost of new capital equipment needed in the electrification of lines is included in the calculations, the "break-even" point is naturally still some way off, but approaching at an accelerating pace.

SAR General Manager Mr J C de Waal says that even before the most recent increases in diesel fuel prices,

the cost of rail traction energy was typically 0,28c per gross ton/km using diesel locos, compared with 0,20c using electric units.

In 1979-80, the SAR expects the cost for diesel traction to rise more than 30% to some 0,36c compared with a rise of only 10%, to 0,22c, for electric traction.

Looking five years ahead, the figure for diesels in 1984/85 is expected to be around 0,70c against 0,38c for electric traction, assuming a 10% annual increase in electricity costs and 13% a year in the price of diesel fuel.

Mr De Waal says electric traction became cheaper in terms of energy costs as long ago as 1974/75, before electricity prices leapt ahead as Eacom began to finance more heavily from its own resources.

To justify new electrification of lines, some 15 "typical" trains a day in both directions were necessary in 1974/75. This rose to almost 20 trains a day in 1977/78 after the large climb in electricity prices, but is expected to be less than half this figure, on 9,8 trains a day, by 1980, following the huge recent hike in liquid fuel prices.

The figure should be down to some 8 trains a day by 1985.

Of the SAR's total route lineage of 23 300 km, some 6 900 is currently electrified. But this will rise to 7 700 km (33% of the total) when construction already begun is complete and to 9 300 km by 1985, or 40% of the total.

Already, however, 64,6% of gross ton/km are hauled by electricity, compared with 30% for diesel and 5% for steam.

In order, new sections to be electrified include De Aar-PE (by late 1983); Pyramid-Pietersberg (by mid-1983); Bloemfontein-East London and Springfontein-Noupoort (both mid-1984).

Eskom estimates its basic capital spending at R15 700-

million in the next 9 years or so, provided inflation is not above 6% a year. With 10% inflation, the figure will naturally be much higher in unadjusted rand terms.

Overall, the commission actually paid a decreasing average for its coal in 1966-72. In 1973-78 the average cost per ton surged by some 22,5% a year as a result of "extraordinary" factors (for instance, big increases in coal workers' wages).

In future years, the increase in coal prices is expected to be about the same as the annual increase in the Consumer Price Index.

The cost of coal represents some 21% of Eskom's overall costs as debited to the Electricity Supply Account.

In 1973-78, Eskom's average selling price rose by some 22,5% annually — the same as the coal price to it — mainly as a result of heavy provisions for internal financing.

In future, however, the commission expects tariff increases to reflect cost increases only, "with no further adjustment for internal financing."

SOUTH AFRICA

UNITED STATES SHOWS INCREASING INTEREST IN SASOL PROCESS

Capetown-DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 5 Jul 79 p 9

[Text] Sasolburg--South Africa's unique SASOL [South African Coal Oil and Gas Corporation] process to produce oil from coal is becoming increasingly attractive to the Americans and negotiations for applying the process in the United States are already being conducted, according to what a spokesman for SASOL told DIE BURGER yesterday.

He was commenting on a report from Washington that the South African process for producing gasoline from coal could be the heart of an energy program which is expected to be announced shortly in the United States. President Jimmy Carter is now expected to concentrate his attention on the energy crisis.

An aid of American Congressman Bill Moorhead stated that the South African process is the best. The United States has the basic technology of the process, but South Africa has made very great progress in this field.

Payment

A decision still has to be made as to whether the United States will pay for SASOL's technology or whether it will obtain the process through different means.

SASOL's spokesman said that in the past there have been several approaches on the part of the United States to do research on the application of SASOL's synthetic oil process under American circumstances. The visit to South Africa by representatives of a subcommittee of the American Congress 7 months ago served to reemphasize America's interest in this matter.

Commercial negotiations over conducting such research, or a consultative agreement, whereby SASOL itself would be using its own knowledge, does in no way mean a transfer of SASOL's technology or secrets. An appropriate licensing agreement would be concluded for applying SASOL's technology--namely whenever an installation is built.

Such a licensing agreement, especially with regard to SASOL's process, would of course, be accompanied by a payment of a considerable amount of license money.

Expertise

Because SASOL's expertise is of great commercial value all precautions will be taken for protecting this expertise. This also includes patent rights.

The United States has many sources of coal and for a long time has been conducting research and development of other possible oil-out-of-coal processes. Gradually, however, the realization has crystallized that such new processes will not be ready for commercial application within the foreseeable future. The interest in SASOL's synthetic oil processes is therefore due to the fact that this is a fully proven technology.

Consortium

With reference to inquiries on the part of the American Department of Energy and also of private companies, in the past, SASOL has indicated that it would be willing to do research on the application of the SASOL technology under American circumstances. Several large consortiums of American gas companies are interested in the production of gas from coal to make up for their dwindling natural gas supplies.

Due to the fact that SASOL possesses special expertise in this field a whole series of consultation agreements have been concluded and research and services for these organizations has been undertaken by SASOL against suitable compensation.

7964

CSO: 4408

SOUTH AFRICA

TWO RIVERS JOINED IN GREAT WATER PROJECT FOR SASOL

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 27 Jun 79 p 5

[Text] Standerton. A singular engineering feat has been achieved by the Department of Waterways by connecting the Vaal River with the Olifants River over a distance of nearly 150 kilometers.

The objective of this gigantic project is to supply water to SASOL II and and SASOL III [South African Coal Oil and Gas Corporation] and also to the Matla and Duhva power stations.

The project, which consists of the Great Movable Dam in the Vaal River, 30 kilometers of pipeline and 38 kilometers of reinforced concrete channeling, which is about 10 meters wide and 8 meters deep, will cost 40 million rand upon completion. The Great Movable Dam's wall is 42 meters high. The water will be pumped from the dam into the channel which is built on its contour. It will flow freely over the flats of East Transvaal into two dams, one at Richardsfontein and the other at Bosjesspruit.

At this point the water is divided between SASOL and EVKOM [Electricity Supply Commission]. From these dams the water flows to Steenkoolspruit, which flows into the Great Olifants River.

Stored

At Witbank the water is stored in the municipal dam, which is the biggest one of its kind in the country, for use by EVKOM and the power generating stations.

M Wouter van der Merwe, of the Planning Division of the Department of Waterways, told DIE TRANSVALER that the construction had already been started in 1976.

A temporary pumping station is already providing water from this system to SASOL II.

The entire project will, however, take about another year for completion, although water will be channeled from the Vaal River to Witbank on a permanent basis starting from October of this year.

This is an exceptional project and international recognition for the engineering achievement is expected.

7964

CSO: 4408

ROLE OF MINESWEEPERS DESCRIBED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Jul 79 p 9

[Article by Andre de Bryn: "The Little Ships in SA Navy"]

[Text] The Defence Force is fighting a fullscale war against terrorism and sabotage and there are regular reports of landmines exploding and sabotage in the border areas.

What would happen if enemies started mining commercial harbours and sea routes? Shipping would probably become diminished once operators realised that vessels were in danger of being damaged by terrorists.

This is where the SA Navy's minesweepers come in. Their role is low-profile but important. The tasks of crews are often difficult, uncomfortable and dangerous.

These small, wooden-hulled ships sweep the seas for mines which could sink big ships.

The work is fraught with tension and boredom. The boats patrol for hours--sometimes days on end--in peril from magnetic mines. That is why they have wooden hulls which are regularly demagnetised.

These wooden hulls and the vessels' shallow draughts can turn these ships into a nightmare of seasickness even in slightly rough seas. Hardened seamen turn green when a sweeper starts pitching and rolling.

The most important aspect of minesweeping is spot-on-navigation and alertness. A sweeping exercise is usually done by two or more ships working as a team.

Most mines float slightly below the water and are moored.

Sweepers cut the mooring wires with steel cables attached to torpedo-shaped floats dragged behind the ships.

Pinpoint navigation is essential to assure that the whole area is swept and nothing is missed.

Sweeping is a long, boring process but constant alertness is required because the slightest mistake can be fatal.

In spite of precautions and safety measures, many sweepers were sunk by mines during World War II.

The vessels are lightly armed--a 20mm Oerlikon aft and a Bofors anti-aircraft gun fore--but are also used for coastal patrols.

These small ships are not fitted out for long cruises and on lengthy patrols food has to be rationed. On the lower decks there are sleeping quarters and wardrooms for the Coloured crew and the White officers.

Some of our minesweepers are more than 20 years old but regular drydock overhauls and modern electronic equipment make them still most serviceable.

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT SHOULD GRADUALLY DECONTROL STEEL PRICES

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 15 Jul 79 p 1

[Article by Stephen Orpen]

[Text]

BY REFUSING to accept a programme for the de-control of steel prices, the Government is misusing more than R3 000-million worth of public assets.

It is distorting one of the most crucial — indeed strategic — markets in the country.

And it is shackling scarce management and technical brains in a straitjacket which will always prevent them achieving reasonable profits, and thus the private enterprise spirit which the recent Theron Committee urged for Iscor, the country's biggest steelmaker.

As revealed to Business Times this week by Iscor managers, this is the nub of the corporation's own thinking on the matter.

It is also the majority view of private and public sector economists questioned. However, they are reluctant to go on record with outspoken criticism for fear of angry reaction from the still powerful lobby, including some of their employers, that continues to favour controlled steel prices.

As a release of prices at this stage would certainly stoke inflation virtually throughout the industrial sector, with strong ripples also into the rest of economy, the resistance to de-control is understandable.

Certainly, say the economists, too-sudden action would be unjustified so soon after the recently announced hike in the controlled prices, and at a time when energy and other special factors have already saddled the country with a heavy inflationary burden.

But they remain emphatic that whatever good is emerging from the laudable efforts to improve Iscor's performance through increased productivity (as reported at length elsewhere on Page 3 this week), the key problem remains price control.

As long as the Cabinet refuses to recognise that this is inherently incompatible with its new "market forces" and "business methods" policy for the management of public sector organisations, the multi-billion state steelmaker will never achieve a credible free-enterprise performance concept.

It is suggested that Pretoria should evolve a "release" programme for steel prices along the lines of what was done for Escom.

Although it might be necessary to prevent prices climbing as fast as did Escom's electricity tariffs in the mid-seventies, some pain would nevertheless have to be accepted in the economy in the interests of an eventual stabilisation.

Meanwhile, it seems that the latest, controlled steel price hike, announced as averaging 12.2%, in fact covers some increases as high as 20%.

Steel users will have to pay at least R300-million extra annually for their purchases as a result of the increase.

EASTERN TRANSVAAL BANKING ON ETHANOL FROM SUGAR PROSPECTS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 12 Jul 79 p 12

[Excerpts]

From the Malelane sugar factory the sweet smell of success is spreading through the Eastern Transvaal lowveld.

In this region cane growing is the centre of interest, from Schagen in the west to Komatipoort in the east.

The achievements of the Transvaal Sugar Corporation, in a year of low sugar prices and unwieldy surpluses, has opened many eyes to the real potential of this part of the Lowveld.

If sugar could find a ready market, cane would become the eastern lowveld's principal crop. Unfortunately, the export market for sugar has collapsed. An international agreement to curtail production has not yet been ratified by the United States while the Europeans go on expanding their beet sugar production.

This holds back development of the area. At the same time, vegetable production has become rather uneconomic, due to punitive farm electricity rates, increased rail charges and expensive diesel fuel. Farmers are consequently looking for alternative crops for about 3 000 ha of irrigated lands.

Hopes of being able to go into tobacco growing, or kenaf fibre (a jute substitute), or pines, have been dashed by market problems. In this situation, the present crisis may provide a unique opportunity.

The Transvaal Sugar Corporation has already taken up the challenge. It intends to combine its present molasses production with cane to be grown by present vegetable producers so that a start can be made, using Brazilian ethanol technology.

In fact, the Brazilians consider a combination of sugar and ethanol production ideal from a cost point of view. Instead of extracting the last ounce of sugar from the cane, which is a costly process, they can leave, say 30 percent of the sugar in the cane, instead of 2.6 percent as is being done now.

The additional sugar quotas can be granted without increasing the use of irrigation water. This will already contribute to stabilising agriculture in the eastern lowveld.

The local farming community is already taking this approach much further. Its aim is to double, and later treble, the number of white farms in the region, thereby

strengthening this vulnerable border area, giving a substantial boost to various small towns which are at present stagnating.

Phases

In a first phase 8 000 ha are to be developed for cane, irrigated by stabilising the water supply from the Elandspruit dam in the Crocodile River, now under construction. The second phase will put another 8 000 ha under cane by constructing a canal from the Elandspruit dam to Tensbosch.

A third phase of a further 8 000 ha will require the building of the projected dam in the Kaap River, a tributary of the Crocodile River, at Louw's Creek, also feeding Tensbosch canal.

The fourth phase will include the participation by the Ka Ngwame Swazi homeland, where another 8 000 ha can be planted with cane, irrigated from the Omati River.

This planning has been done on the basis of a report compiled last year by a Durban firm of consulting engineers. It proposes that the processing should be done at a site adjoining Tensbosch station.

The large amount of cane involved, about 21,5-million tons annually would be produced within an average distance of less than 20 km from the Tensbosch site, which at present prices of transport fuels is an important consideration.

An ethanol action committee, under the chairmanship, of Mr J C Lourens, has been formed. Mr Jacob de Villiers, chairman of the Malslane Farmers' Association, and Mr Faan de Villiers, chairman of the Southern Lowveld Agricultural Union, are among its members.

It has the support of the other farmers' associations and the Sugar Growers' Association, which is a powerful representative body at national level.

Capital resources have been found, and negotiations with the Ministers of Energy and of Trade, Industry and Consumer Affairs are in progress.

The farmers view ethanol not only as an additive to petrol but as a fuel in its own right. They ask that the diesel engine plant to be created at Atlantis should also manufacture ethanol engines, such as Fiat have built for export to Brazil.

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

PILOT RECOVERED--In the Angolan operation a South African Air Force pilot ejected from his plane. He was recovered safely and suffered only minor abrasions. The ground and air attacks on "a number" of SWAPO headquarters and logistical installations came yesterday as a follow-up to earlier hot-pursuit operations into Angola, announced by General Geldenhuys on Wednesday. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 7 Jul 79 p 1]

DRAFT EVASION--Gaborone--At least 10 young white men have crossed into Botswana in the past two years to avoid South African military service. The latest are student leaders Mr Patrick Fitzgerald (25), who crossed the border in May, and Mr Heinz Klug (22), who entered 10 days ago. Mr Fitzgerald, secretary-general of Nusas in 1977, is a BA graduate of the University of Witwatersrand. He was employed by the Chamber of Mines television unit. He said yesterday that he crossed the border in civilian clothes. He regards himself as a political refugee, not a pacifist or conscientious objector. Mr Klug said that to enter the Defence Force in any capacity would be to imply acceptance of the conditions that exist in South Africa. He is a former president of the South African Students' Press Union. The Star Bureau in New York reports that a young Durban advocate, Mr Bernie Wolfsdorf (24)--a former president of the Student Representatives Council at Natal University--is in the United States and has asked for political asylum to avoid military service. He said he felt that to serve in the army would be to support the Nationalist Government's race policies. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 Jul 79 p 5]

URBAN BLACK ASPIRATIONS--Stellenbosch--Most urban blacks are still apolitical and more concerned about improving their living standards and children's education, the Afrikaanse Studentebond congress was told today. The chairman of the Soweto Council, Mr David Thebehali, in an address about the identity of blacks living outside the homelands, said blacks without homeland ties made up the vast "silent majority" in black cities. This was the group whose aspirations on bread-and-butter issues had to be taken notice of first. They did not expect their wishes to be fulfilled on a plate overnight. But, more than assurances, they wanted to see a constructive start made on new developments. Mr Thebehali said the black power groups were still small, although their support appeared to be growing. They could be

held in check, but fulfilling the aspirations of the silent majority as soon as possible would reduce the stream of support to these groups. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 Jul 79 p 5]

JOHANNESBURG COUNCIL EMPLOYEE LAYOFFS--A Johannesburg city councillor has accused the council of being "pre-emptive and unjust" after its decision this week to retrench 42 black artisans. Mrs Janet Levine, the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on council staff matters, was reacting to claims that the men had been retrenched because the Black Building Workers' Act stipulated that black men may not be employed in white and coloured areas and the council no longer had any work for the men. She said she had obtained legal advice and there was no clarity as to whether these definitely fell under the prohibitive clauses of the Act. "I think the retrenchments are pre-emptive, ill-judged and unjust. I will today ask the Management Committee to reconsider the decision," she said. Mrs Levine said the artisans, all local blacks, had been offered jobs as labourers by the council. They refused this because of the large cut in salary they would have to take. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 12 Jul 79 p 3]

EQUAL PAY FOR DOCTORS--Durban--All senior doctors in the public service, irrespective of race or colour, will in future receive equal salaries. This was announced in Durban last night by Dr Johan de Beer, the Secretary for Health, when he opened the 52nd Congress of the Medical Association of South Africa (Masa). "It is my pleasure to inform you this evening that the Cabinet has recently reconsidered its previous policy regarding salaries and conditions of service for full time doctors. "In future, all doctors in the grades of senior medical officer and higher, as well as in the grades of specialist, shall receive equal salaries irrespective of race or colour," Dr De Beer said. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 17 Jul 79 p 1]

MAIZE CROP ESTIMATE--The Maize Board has raised its estimate of South African 1979/80 exports 45 percent to 1,76m tons, from 1,21m assessed a month ago. Sharply lower than the 3,06 tons for the previous season. Exports are from the 1978/79 crop which the latest Agriculture Department estimate is 7,20m tons, against 9,93m the previous season.--Reuter [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 Jul 79 p 13]

ITALIAN MACHINE TOOLS--Italy, Europe's biggest machine tool manufacturer and exporter, doubled its export of machine tools to South Africa from R3-million in 1977 to R7,2-million in 1978, writes VERA BELJAKOVA. Since Italy's participation at the Machine Tool Exhibition--with seven foreign countries--earlier this year, its 36 private exhibitors have further increased their exports, which now stand at R5,5-million for the first half of 1979. It is estimated that by 1980 SA will buy tools worth R14-million from Italy, which is Germany's largest supplier of machine tools. In South Africa, Italy holds 30% of the R18-million machinery market in the plastics industry, and 40% of woodwork machines in the furniture industry. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 15 Jul 79 p 4]

STEEL TANKS FOR MAURITIUS--Three fermenting vessels, part of a range of about 40 stainless steel products made by APV Kestner, have been ordered by Mauritius Breweries. The tanks, worth R150 000, will be made at APV's Pietermaritzburg plant and will have stainless steel cooling jackets and low temperature insulation. According to Safto Exporter, this is the second order the firm has received from the Mauritian brewery. [Text] [Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 6 Jul 79 p 18]

TRADE WITH MALAWI--South Africa has maintained its position as the main supplier of Malawi's imports and its share has risen to 38 percent, according to figures supplied by the Reserve Bank of Malawi. [Excerpt] [Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 6 Jul 79 p 18]

WALVIS BAY--The Prime Minister stressed that the port of Walvis Bay would remain part of the Republic. However, Mr Botha said South Africa was still prepared to negotiate the use of the port with an independent SWA government. He said that in the light of the independence of SWA, it had been necessary to divorce the administration of Walvis Bay from that country. "The international status of Walvis Bay has of course remained unchanged over the years, namely that it is South African territory." The Republic of course realised what Walvis Bay meant to SWA as an import and export harbour and for this reason it was prepared to negotiate the use of it with an independent South West African Government. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Jul 79 p 3]

COL FIGURES--The true picture of last year's skyrocketing consumer goods prices is revealed in a publication released yesterday by the Department of Statistics. Biggest average price jumps are reflected in schedules for prices of furniture and other household equipment. The average washing machine cost R329.74 at the end of last year, compared to an average of R278.98 at the end of 1977. Prices quoted for more than 100 articles, ranging from children's socks to sophisticated household articles, showed big increases. There was also big increases in the cost of most basic foodstuffs. Grade one cheddar cheese jumped to 207.7 cents a kilogramme on average compared with 171.8 cent the previous year. Frozen cauliflower increased to 71.6 for 500 g compared to 58.8 cents. Instant coffee went up to 138.2 cent for 250g compared to 121.3 cents from 96.3 cents for 250g. A four-piece bedroom suite cost an average of R717.33 last year compared to R675.43 in 1977. Men's Oxford-type shoes went up to R29.46 a pair compared to R23.28 and the average pair of women's flat, for walking shoes, cost R16.83 compared to R12.52 [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Aug 79 p 9]

CHIEFS TO RETIRE--The Chief of the SA Air Force, Lieutenant-General Bob Rogers, as well as the Chief of the Navy, Vice-Admiral J.C. Walters, are to retire at the end of the year, Minister of Defence Mr P. W. Botha announced in Pretoria yesterday. Lt-Gen Rogers (58) will be succeeded

on December 1 by Major-General A. M. Muller (49), the present Chief of Air Staff Operations, who will be promoted to the substantive rank of Lieutenant-General. The present Chief-of Staff Personnel, Vice-Admiral Ronny Edwards (56), will become the new Chief of the Navy, Admiral Edwards' post will be filled by his present deputy, Major-General G.J.J. Boshoff. "I hereby convey my congratulations to those promoted," said Mr Botha yesterday. "We wish them everything of the best for the responsible task awaiting them. Our appreciation to the two retiring officers will be made later in the appropriate manner for their services in the interests of their country and nation." Gen Rogers, the most decorated officer in the SADF, became a Lieutenant-Colonel at the age of 23 and commanded an RAF fighter squadron during World War II. He served in the Permanent Force for almost 39 years. Gen Muller has served in the Air Force for 31 years and saw action in Korea. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Aug 79 p 4]

RULE ON BLACK DOMESTICS--The announcement that black registered workers will not be allowed to "sleep-in" on the premises of coloured and Indian employers, has brought an angry outcry from coloured and Indian leaders. A spokesman for the Department of Cooperation and Development said yesterday that coloured and Indian employers would have to obtain a permit from the Group Areas Board, through the Chief Commissioner's office in Johannesburg. But employers said permits were granted only in "exceptional cases" where they could prove that black domestics would be required to look after an invalid person. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg POST in English 19 Jul 79 p 12]

REGISTRATION OF CROSSROADS RESIDENTS--Cape Town--Employers will not be able to register Crossroads residents who have been issued with a six month residence permit. This was confirmed yesterday by the chief commissioner of the Department of Cooperation and Development in the Western Cape, Mr F. H. Botha, who said employers of Crossroads residents in possession of the permit will not be liable to the R500 fine. "Employers who employ Crossroads residents who have this six month permit will not be prosecuted during the validity of such permits," he said. This means that people who employ Crossroads residents during the next six months will not be able to register them, but they will not be prosecuted for employing them. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 25 Jul 79 p 2]

SASOL 3 CONTRACT--Weserhutte South Africa (Pty) has obtained the contract for the supply and construction of a stacking and reclaimer system for Sasol 3. The scope of supply is similar to the installation completed on schedule during 1978 at Secunda and comprises two slewing stackers, two drum reclaimers, the electrical reticulation and control system, the necessary civil work and, in addition, incorporates the entire conveyor belt system in the stockpile area. The installation will be primarily of local manufacture. On-site work will start in January 1980 and the first half of the installation is scheduled to be commissioned in December next year with the entire project completed in September 1981. The purpose of the installation is to buffer store and blend coal between the mines and the gassifiers and is part of the extensions to the Bosjesspruit Colliery to serve Sasol 2 and 3. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Jul 79 p 21]

UNITY BETWEEN CITIZENS OF TANZANIA, UGANDA STRESSED

Dar es Salaam MZALENDU in Swahili 15 Jul 79 p 4

[Editorial: "Our Opinions"]

[Text] This is the week when our soldiers began to leave Uganda to return home. The official ceremony to bid farewell to our armed forces was held on Monday in the city of Kampala, and the day before yesterday the first group of our soldiers from Uganda arrived in the city of Mwanza by the ships S.S. Victoria and S. S. Umoja.

Immediately after the removal of the dictator Idi Amin 3 months ago, the commander-in-chief of our armed forces, Mwalimu Nyerere, said that our armed forces had the task of helping the citizens of Uganda to remove the rubbish left by Amin. Immediately after completing this task our armed forces were to return home.

Mwalimu said openly that the armed forces of Tanzania do not need to remain in Uganda. Any soldier of Tanzania who remains in Uganda will do so at the request of the citizens of Uganda. What began this week is the carrying out of this promise.

The departure of our armed forces from Uganda is making clear the hypocrisy of many rumors which claimed that the armed forces of Tanzania had remained in Uganda. The step which began to be implemented this week is giving the lie to all those who spread false propaganda against Tanzania concerning the intentions of our armed forces in Uganda.

Tanzania's constant policy has been to oppose colonialism and support freedom and justice. As a result of this policy, Tanzania has been unable to have or will not have thoughts of remaining in any country. Tanzania has endured colonialism and for this reason it is unable to become a colonialist.

The armed forces of Tanzania entered Uganda with an intention which was made clear: to punish the dictator Amin who violated the lawful boundaries of Tanzania and did considerable evil to the lives of the citizens and destroyed property in our country.

After completing this task the armed forces of Tanzania remained in Uganda because they were asked by the Government of Uganda to do so. Now the Government of Uganda has agreed with the Government of Tanzania that our armed forces may depart. Our warriors are returning home.

We Tanzanians are glad about the great and valuable work which was done by our armed forces in Uganda and we have remained ready to receive with open arms when they arrive in the country.

We are taking this opportunity also to express thanks to the citizens of Uganda for the hospitality, kindness and brotherhood which they showed our warriors when they were in Uganda. It is not a usual thing for the armed forces of one country to be received joyfully when they enter another country. But our armed forces were received joyfully and hospitably when they went to Uganda. This is another proof that our armed forces were in Uganda at the wish of the citizens of Uganda. We say: Thank you to the citizens of Uganda for the brotherly kindness they have shown.

As a result of agreements between the governments of Uganda and Tanzania some of our warriors will continue to remain in Uganda to help the citizens of Uganda train their army and maintain defense and security. Our belief is that the brotherhood, kindness and hospitality which have been shown during the last 3 months will continue to be shown in the future, not only between the armies, but among all the citizens of these two countries.

As the President of Uganda, Godfrey Binaisa said, at the ceremony to bid farewell to our armed forces, there are many things which unite the citizens of these two countries, things which have considerable influence on what is done and what is not done with regard to differences between these two countries. This is advice which it is useful to bear in mind for the sake of maintaining unity and brotherhood between Tanzania and Uganda.

CSO: 4407

TANZANIA

EDITORIALS COMMENT ON RETURN OF TROOPS FROM UGANDA

Dar es Salaam Radio in English to Central and Southern Africa 0410 GMT
29 Jul 79 LD/EA

[Editorial Review]

[Text] The weekly government newspaper, SUNDAY NEWS, today comments on the return of our gallant forces from Uganda after punishing Idi Amin and his invading forces. The paper says much dust is being kicked about the continued presence of part of the Tanzanian armed forces inside Uganda and the alleged Tanzanian designs on this neighboring country. Some quarters claim both in public and private that Tanzania, now said to harbor imperialist and superpower ambitions, is bent on creating a (?client) state in Uganda. Yet other quarters, for reasons best known to themselves, allege that Tanzania is coercing Uganda into accepting and adopting socialism as a strategy for development. However, all serious-minded and well-intentioned people and countries know that all Tanzanian actions, be they internal or external, are based on principles that are held very dear. Furthermore, Tanzania believes that every nation has the right to decide on its own social system, this notwithstanding the country's belief in socialism and its desire for social justice and equality in the world.

The very principles determine Tanzania's actions and decisions in relation to Uganda. Tanzania had its own reasons for punishing Amin. The Ugandans had their own reasons for wanting to get rid of the fugitive dictator. We fought together and got rid of the common enemy. The Ugandan Government, then led by Professor Lule, asked that part of Tanzania's army remain inside Uganda to train a new army and help with defense and security. This Tanzania agreed, with the proviso that there be arrangements to facilitate the complete withdrawal of the whole Tanzanian army within the shortest time possible. But Tanzania refused to help Uganda in the police, security and immigration fields in order to (?dispel) the criticism of meddling with Uganda's internal affairs.

The Binaisa government made the same request. Therefore Tanzania will only pull out at the request of the legitimate Ugandan Government. Uganda needs unity and stability. All its well-wishers should help that country attain both.

The party weekly, MZALENDU, today comments on this week's celebrations welcoming our gallant forces returning home after punishing fascist Idi Amin of Uganda. It says all Tanzanians paid their attention to the West Lake Region where the celebrations took place. After the celebrations, the paper says, Mwalimu Nyerere made a tour of West Lake Region and later to Mwanza region, where he addressed the nation. During his speech, the paper says, Mwalimu reminded Tanzanians of the task ahead of us. He said while we rejoice for winning the war against Amin we should also remember our goals of building Ujamaa and self-reliance and the war against poverty, ignorance and disease, and of (?recent), the war of reconstruction. Thus the paper concludes its editorial by saying that it is only after completing this task that everyone of us will have the right to overrejoice. Otherwise our present goal should be victory and hard work to win the war against our common enemies--poverty, ignorance and disease--together with national reconstruction.

CSO: 4420

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

ANTICIPATED WHEAT DELIVERY--A total of 205,000 tons of wheat are expected to be imported between the middle of this month and next month to relieve the shortage of flour during the 1979-80 period. The Ministry of Agriculture said today that out of the consignment, 23,540 tons will come from Canada and will be delivered this month; 5,000 tons will come from the FAO and is due in the country next month; and, Australia will provide 15,000 tons of wheat. The Ministry has said, however, that despite the availability of the whole consignment, the nation will still face a shortfall of 40,000 tons of wheat. [Text] [Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1800 GMT 6 Aug 79 LD/EA]

CSO: 4407

MERCENARIES' TRIAL WILL BE OPEN TO PUBLIC

Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Jul 79 p 5

[Excerpts] The investigation into the "mercenaries' plot"--a "plot" which was reportedly discovered on 15 October 1977--is continuing in Lome and a communique from the Togolese Government announced that the trial will be open to the public. Responding to the "serious worries" expressed on 19 July by the French branch of Amnesty International, Lome affirms that the accused will be defended by lawyers of their own choosing, and it is inviting "those international organisms wishing to do so to send their own observers." The Togolese authorities are obviously at pains to avoid the launching of a campaign against the methods of the Eyadema regime in this 2-year-old affair. Newsmen were invited to visit the prisons and on 21 July a correspondent from the AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE met the principal prisoners in this affairs in the presence of a Togolese officer: Commandant Sanvee, imprisoned in a Lome barracks for more than a month; Savi de Tove, P-D.G. [expansion unknown] of the CFAO [expansion unknown]-Togo, detained in a comisariat since the beginning of June; De Souza and Lawson Teyl, detained by the gendarmerie. The last two confirmed that they had been arrested in Accra, Ghana, by Togolese and forcibly brought to Lome. However, all the prisoners affirmed that they had been well treated since the beginning of their imprisonment by the Togolese authorities.

According to Amnesty International, "More than 30 civilians, among whom are 7 children less than 12 years old, have been arrested" and "some of them have been tortured by electric shock, beaten and are being held under extremely harsh conditions." While allowing for "some" releases, this humanitarian organization confirms that De Souza and Lawson were "kidnapped" in Accra. Other reliable sources state that 60 persons have been arrested and confirm that torture was used to secure confessions. Lome has denied these accusations and stated that the trial date has not been set as yet because the investigation has not been completed.

CSO: 4401

KAMPALA REPORTED HAMPERED BY SLOWDOWNS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 25 Jul 79 pp 1,32

[Text]

THE Ugandan capital was grinding to a halt today as anti-government go-slows spread in the city and its suburbs.

Market workers said no food has been delivered to the city since Saturday, although most stalls were still selling vegetables and fruit from previous stocks.

The city's taxi and bus park was only half full during the morning rush period. Some taxis and private buses were operating but were dropping passengers on side streets away from the central area.

The number of small shops closed increased from Monday. A shopkeeper said: "I might open later today, but first I want to see what will be happening."

No bread was baked or delivered to shops although bread and milk from Kenya were being sold by pavement vendors.

Government offices reported that most workers were showing up at their jobs but many were late because of transport problems.

Meanwhile Radio Uganda today announced the arrest of 11 men believed involved in a recent wave of killings and robberies in Kampala. The radio said many weapons and a large amount of looted property were found.

The captured men were said to have worn uniforms like

those used by Tanzanian and Ugandan exile units.

The radio quoted Internal Affairs Minister Paul Mwangi as appealing to citizens to hand in weapons by July 30 to avoid heavy penalties for illegal possession of firearms.

Tanzanian troops, acting as a security force for the Ugandan government, stepped up armed patrols in Kampala today as the go-slow spread.

The troops have been dug into foxholes and have manned checkpoints in central Kampala ever since they pushed out dictator Idi Amin more than three months ago. But they have failed to curb waves of murders, robberies and street protests related to factional disputes.

Military sources declined to discuss the Kampala patrols but residents said markedly increased numbers of soldiers were visible in the city.

Doctors and more than 1000 other workers at Mulago Hospital, Uganda's largest, continued a six-day partial walkout to protest the fatal shootings last week of the head of the dental school and three other hospital personnel. Doctors have refused to work at night until security conditions are improved.

"It was safer here at this time last year (under Amin), a doctor said. The government-operated Uganda Times newspaper said vandals looted some understaffed hospital wards over the weekend.

The go-slows in the city were believed to be in support of former President Yusuf Lule, a political conservative named by

Ugandan exiles to succeed Amin in mid-April. Leftists and moderates in the exile coalition, acting with the support of Tanzanian forces who had defeated Amin, voted Lule out a month ago in a dispute over Cabinet appointments.

Lule later said he had been detained for two weeks in Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere's official residence in Dar es Salaam in an unsuccessful effort to get him to endorse Godfrey Binaisa, his replacement. Lule told reporters in Nairobi he still considered himself Uganda's legal president and said he would lead opposition to Binaisa.

The Binaisa government banned demonstrations on Sunday night and said it would deal harshly with people causing civil disturbances. The government apparently feared a possible repetition of the violent protests that followed Lule's removal, in which several people were killed.

A Kampala businessman said some members of the Uganda Liberation Army went to a juggery shop and demanded money and goods from the owner.

"I called the police without giving my name, and reported to them what was happening. Police came almost immediately and arrested one of the soldiers. We hear he has been shot dead," the businessman, who requested anonymity, said.

There were also reports of

shooting during a bandit raid on another shop.

Nyerere and Binaisa are due to officiate at a big rally on Wednesday to welcome home Tanzanian troops returning from Uganda.

The ceremony, at the village of Bunazi close to Tanzania's northern border with Uganda, will be attended by some 20,000 people, according to the official Tanzanian news agency Shikata.

The agency said Binaisa would lead a procession of Tanzanian soldiers into the village, from where Nyerere was expected to broadcast an address to the nation on his country's policy towards Uganda.

Bunazi is in the Kagera salient, a strip of territory between Lake Victoria and Rwanda that was invaded by Amin's forces last October.

About half the estimated 45,000 Tanzanian troops and militia who have been in Uganda since Amin was overthrown last April are expected to have returned home by the end of this month.

The remainder have been asked to stay behind to help maintain security and to train a new Ugandan army.

Saudi Arabia has given the International Red Cross a \$1 million cheque to help victims of the war against Amin; the Geneva-based humanitarian body has announced

BRIEFS

ARMS RETURN REQUESTED—An appeal to the people in Lira and (outlying) places to surrender all the guns in their possession to the government was made by the District Commissioner, Lira, Mr (John Odong), and Major (Olola) of General Headquarters Uganda National Liberation Army. The two officials made the appeal when addressing public meetings at [names indistinct]. The District Commissioner, Mr (Odong), deplored the attitude of some people who take property of others by force and warned such people to refrain from the habit or else face the law of the country. He called upon the people to unite as members of one family and participate fully in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country. The District Commissioner also warned members of the public not to buy drugs which were looted from the mission dispensaries now being sold in market and he advised them to report to government or mission dispensaries and [word indistinct] for proper treatment. He called upon the people of (Lamu) to live in harmony with their fellow Ugandans from other parts of the country. Major (Olola) requested all the local liberators to return all the guns in their possession and report to the Uganda National Liberation Army Headquarters for consideration to be absorbed into the army. However, he thanked the local liberators for the wonderful part they played during the liberation war. [Text] [Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 1 Aug 79 LD/EA]

FAO EMERGENCY RELIEF—The FAO has granted Uganda 2.4 million shillings as immediate relief aid. The leader of the FAO fact-finding mission in Uganda, Mr (Low), announced this in Soroti, where his team was briefed on the basic requirements of Soroti District. At a meeting of heads of department involved in food production in the district, Mr (Low) said that their mission was to find out which areas in the country needed such aid and in what form. He revealed that his team had completed the exercise in the western region and was now in the east and the northern part of Uganda. After collecting information from all districts, he said, the team will then be able to work out priority areas. [Excerpt] [Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 2 Aug 79 LD/EA]

CALL FOR VIGILANTE GROUPS--A team of assistants from the Ministry of Internal Affairs has completed its tour of Mbale District to acquaint itself of the district's security problem. They were led by the assistant district commissioner, Mr (Mburu), and held briefings with chiefs and the public within Central Bugisu, South Bigisu and those in (Mangiya) County. The team also met the elders of (Gulalasi), in North Bugisu and those in (Bulabili) County to identify the causes of insecurity in those areas. The group called on the people to be security-conscious and form themselves into vigilantes [word indistinct] in order to combat the crime wave in their areas. They further appealed to the people to report all suspicious criminals to the police instead of taking the law in their own hands. The team particularly appealed to the religious leaders in the district to appeal to the moral conscience of their followers for respect of each others' lives and property. [Text] [Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 3 Aug 79 LD/EA]

CSU: 4420

LONG-RANGE PROJECTS MAY IMPROVE RAILROAD NETWORK

Paris EUROPE OUTRE-MER in French Mar 79 pp 41-42

[Text] With its 5,254 kilometers of lines, Zaire's railroad network is the second largest on the African continent. The first one is South Africa's network. But it does not extend rationally over the whole territory.

In view of its geographic situation, Zaire has only one direct outlet to the ocean, the port of Matadi, 140 kilometers from Kinshasa, the capital. Because the Zaire River is not navigable between those two points, they are connected by highway and railroad. The railroad carries around 60 percent of the traffic. The present capacity of this national route is insufficient. For exports, it reaches a maximum of 300,000 metric tons a year, while the requirements of Shaba copper industry alone amounted to 620,000 metric tons, in 1977, to which 300,000 metric tons a year of manganese ore, whose export has been discontinued since 1975, should be added. For imports, the national route can absorb 200,000 metric tons a year, while Shaba's imports alone were estimated, in 1977, at 650,000 metric tons, including 120,000 tons of fuels.

Transportation from Shaba to Matadi, a distance of about 2,500 kilometers, is accomplished by a joint rail-river system involving two load transshipments. That is why, in view of this route's capacity limitations, length and load transshipments, the Shaba region resorts to foreign routes. The shortest and fastest is the Angolan Benguela Railroad, offering 1,348 kilometers of line without transshipment from the frontier post of Diolo to the port of Lobito, but, unfortunately owing to political tension, it has been closed down since August 1975.

For the Kivu region, the normal route is, after crossing Lake Tanganyika, the 1,255 kilometers of the Tanzanian line connecting Kigoma with the port of Dar es Salaam, on the Indian Ocean.

With regard to the third route, the southern route, from Sakania to the Zambian border, a railroad runs through Zambia and Mozambique to this country's main port, Beira. Unfortunately, also owing to political tension, it has been closed down since March 1976.

The Four Railroad Regions

Up to 1974, the Zairian network was operated by four different agencies. At that time, in December 1974, the Zairian National Railroad Company (SNCZ) was established. It merged three of those agencies -- KDL [Kinshasa-Dilolo-Lubumbashi Railway Company, CPL [Luanda Railroad] and CVZ [expansion unknown] -- that is to say, the eastern, south-central and northern regions. The fourth one, the National Transportation Office (ONATRA), retained its authority over the western Matadi-Kinshasa line.

Therefore, ONATRA manages the CFMK [Matadi-Kinshasa Railroad], main line, only 366 kilometers of metric gage (1.067 meters) track, but connecting Kinshasa, the capital, with the port of Matadi, on the Zaire River, downstream from the Inga falls. Its extension is under construction running 146 kilometers to the deepwater port of Banana, in process of being set up on the right bank of the river's estuary. ONATRA also manages the Mayumbe Railroad, a small forestry line between Boma and Tschela, 136 kilometers long, 0.615-meter gage. In addition, it operates the ports of Matadi, Boma and Banana, roads and river ports.

The three networks merged into SNCZ, amounting to 4,752 kilometers, are not a very unified group, either geographically or technically.

The south-central network (formerly KDL) was built for mining and exporting ores from Shaba. It consists of 2,643 kilometers of 1.067-meter gage track, like the CFMK and like the Zambian and Angolan railroads to which it is connected. The Ilebo-Sakanian line, 1,833 kilometers, connects with the line ending at the port of Beira and running through Zambia and Mozambique. It has two branches: Kamina-Kabongo, 201 kilometers, and Tenke-Dilolo and its branches, 608 kilometers. This last-mentioned line connects with the Angolan line ending at the port of Lobito.

Zaire cannot use the Tazara Railroad from Sakanian to Dar es Salaam, both because Zairian freight cars are not accepted and the traction equipment of the Tazara Railroad cannot meet the heavy Zairian demand.

The eastern network (formerly CPL) consists of two lines connected to the southern network with a similar 1.067-meter gage: the Kindu-Kabalo-Kalemie line, 716 kilometers, ending at Lake Tanganyika, on which freight is transhipped to take the Tanzanian line to Dar es Salaam; the Kabalo-Kabongo line, 246 kilometers; and, farther north, a small isolated line, Kisangani-Ikanda, 125 kilometers of 1-meter gage track, built from 1903 to 1906 to bypass the Ngaliema Falls that interrupt river navigation on the Zaire. Contrary to expectations, this railroad has never been extended either toward the south or toward the north.

The northern network (formerly CVZ), also isolated, consists of 1,023 kilometers of light, 0.60-meter gage track, laid between 1925 and 1972: Aketi-Mungbere, 683 kilometers, and its two branches Kombo-Bondo and Andoma-Titule, 153 kilometers, and Aketi-Bumba, 187 kilometers.

In addition, the SNCZ operates lake transportation, highways and river ports and a highway network.

Operation is accomplished on a single track with doubling in the junction stations. The rolling stock is large but insufficient. Difficulties come up for importing repair parts and part of the equipment has to remain parked in the maintenance shops. It includes 166 diesel locomotives and 61 electric locomotives, line and switching, 240 passenger cars, 207 service cars and freight cars, 1,694 closed freight cars, 2,376 open freight cars, 530 hopper cars, 457 specialized freight cars: tank cars, cattle cars, and so on. Travelers hardly ever take the railroad, except in the south. They travel by highway or aircraft.

Large-scale Projects

The southern and eastern regions are the largest part of the network, in number of kilometers, electrification performed from 1952 to 1970 on 858 kilometers, volume of traffic, connection with Angolan and Zambian lines, that is to say their outlets on the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. The fact that these two routes are closed down at present gives still more weight to the large-scale project of a national route. In fact, transportation between the Ilebo terminal and the Kinshasa terminal is accomplished by barges on the Kasai River. The plan is to cover those 800 kilometers by a railroad. Studies are in progress, but it seems that it will not be materialized before around 10 years. Meanwhile, a study is being made of the possibility of improving transportation between Ilebo and Kinshasa by using ferryboats. The trip from Shaba to Matadi would then take 7 days instead of 40 days. This project could be accomplished in 3 years. Its cost is estimated at \$100 million, 20 percent of which for port construction and equipment. Increased traffic on the national route would make it possible to save some \$25 million a year, now being paid to foreign companies.

Another similar project aims at joining the terminals of Kindu and Ubundu, connected at present by a waterway, by constructing a stretch that would open up a route to Sudan in the future.

Then Zaire could become a real railroad junction between the south, the center and the north of Africa.

The 3-year program of the railroad sector is estimated at 233 million zaires, including 172 in foreign exchange. For the Matadi-Kinshasa network, it provides for renovation of locomotives, electrification, track improvement, signaling, communication and lighting systems. It also involves modernization of 210 kilometers of track between Kamina and Ilebo -- replacement of rails, ballast, quarry equipment -- and purchase of rolling stock: 100 hopper cars for the internal requirements of GECAMINES [General Quarries and Mines Company], 300 miscellaneous cars for ore and other freight, passenger cars, in addition to spare parts and maintenance equipment. For 1979,

investments were estimated (1978) at \$121.1 million, including \$85.3 million in foreign exchange. Foreign contributions -- AID, SF [expansion unknown], KFW [Reconstruction Credit Bank], ADB [African Development Bank] -- were estimated at \$96.6 million.

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CSO: 4400

ZINCOM OFFICIAL: FUTURE OF ECONOMY UNCERTAIN

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Jul 79 p 4

[Article by Simon Mwanza]

[Text] **ALL sectors which contribute to the growth of the Gross National Product (GNP) are depressed and the future of the economy is hard to predict.**

This is because most companies are operating below capacity due to foreign exchange problems.

Chief executive of the Zambia Industrial and Commercial Association (ZINCOM), Mr Leo Chileshe said in Lusaka that the only hope now lay in agriculture.

He explained that the country's GNP had not increased for the past few years because of poor copper prices and the general world economic recession.

Mr Chileshe said the worst-hit sector was the building and construction industry which experienced shortages of funds.

"The only hope now lies in agriculture and a possible rise in copper prices otherwise it is difficult what to expect in future, at least for the time being," Mr Chileshe said.

He said there was a general improvement in agriculture because more peasants were growing more food, although the impact on the GNP was not so great.

"Until the situation shows some improvements the future is not clear because if the economy has to pick up it means a lot of industrial activity. This can only come about if the country is able to earn sufficient foreign exchange," he said.

The tourism sector was

another area with great potential although its contribution to the GNP had been minimal up to the present time.

"But with all those recommendations tourism should play a great role in future."

The economic report by the National Commission for Development Planning for 1978 says the country's GNP registered a decline of 2.6 per cent between 1976 and 1977.

It says that this gloomy situation, which still prevailed in 1978, was because of reduced contribution from the minerals sector as well as declines in value by the manufacturing and transport sectors.

NAMBOARD SURVIVING ON BANK LOANS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Jul 79 p 1

[Text]

NAMBOARD is operating on overdrafts and the organisation's debts have accumulated to K12 million.

Namboard general manager, Mr Daniel Luzongo said: "The shortfall in the working capital requirements has increased over the past six years and the situation is now deteriorating."

Mr Luzongo said the shortfalls were being met by K12.50 million bank overdrafts and K7.5 million loans — on top of which it paid an average interest rate of ten per cent.

Since Namboard started negotiating with the Government for an increase in the working capital, there had been no progress. The situation had now become aggravated.

Namboard was losing about K3.41 per 90 kg bag of maize sold to millers, which could be higher if one included handling costs, because the country was feeding on imported maize.

Locally produced maize was being bought at an average

price of K9.20 per 90 kg bag while the same was sold to millers at K6.25.

For fertilisers carried over from last season Namboard was losing about K74 per tonne sold to farmers or K3.70 per 50 kg pocket of fertiliser, Mr Luzongo said.

For fertilisers coming in, Namboard was losing K126.30 per tonne sold to farmers, or K6.32 per 30 kg pocket.

Various companies including the Agricultural Finance Company, Indeco Milling, National Milling, Tobacco Board of Zambia and the Eastern Province Co-operative Union owed Namboard more than K20 million by August last year. The figure had been reduced to K11 million.

Meanwhile, all Namboard depots which were closed in Central Province due to bad roads have been re-opened.

AFC LOANS TO FARMERS STILL UNPAID

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Jul 79 p 1

[Text]

FARMERS in the Eastern Province owe the Agricultural Finance Company (AFC) over K1½ million in loans.

Eastern Province member of the Central Committee, Mr Joshua Mumpanshya disclosed this when he opened the 28th provincial agricultural show in Chipata.

Mr Mumpanshya said unless the farmers repaid the loans on time, AFC would have no more money to lend to others.

He commended financial institutions such as Barclays Bank for supporting the agrarian revolution by sponsoring awards to outstanding farmers.

He appealed to leaders to

mobilise the masses to increase food production in the province.

The province was this year expected to produce less maize due to the poor rainfall last season.

Mr Mumpanshya commended the farmers in the province for producing more Burley and Virginia tobacco this year than in previous years.

He also praised the province for producing more fruits such as bananas, mangoes and vegetables.

A senior agriculture officer on the Copperbelt has called for co-ordination among various agencies in realising the objectives of district agricultural shows.

Provincial agriculture offi-

cer, Mr David Kajimo, appealed to Party leaders, rural council officers, chiefs and agricultural society members in Ndola Rural to start organising ward field days in selected areas of the district whose aim would be to boost interest in agricultural shows.

Closing the two-day Ndola Rural agriculture show at Masaiti at the weekend, Mr Kajimo said: "This process should ultimately lead to much more successful district agricultural shows organised by the society."

He added: "When this has been achieved, the agricultural show will be accepted as the local people's effort and will portray the required impact among the farming community." — Zana.

CSO: 4420

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

SOVIET MEDICAL DONATION--The Soviet Union yesterday donated K20,000 worth of drugs to the Zambia Red Cross Society in Lusaka. The drugs were presented to the Red Cross by Soviet ambassador to Zambia, Dr Vassili Solodovnikov, who said they were a demonstration of the friendly relations between his country and Zambia. He said the Soviet people noted the sacrifices the Zambia Red Cross Society was making in assisting the suffering masses. "This donation is not sent by the government, but by individuals and is their assistance to you from the bottom of their hearts," he said. Dr Solodovnikov recalled that his country chartered a plane last year to bring in K100,000 worth of drugs, blankets and food stuff to assist the victims of the Kanyama flood disaster. "Two days ago a Zambian member of the Central Committee, Mr Naulumino Mundia, signed a sports treaty with the Soviet Union for consolidating our relationship," the ambassador said. Receiving the drugs, president of the Zambia Red Cross Society, Dr Mashekwa Nalumango, thanked the ambassador for the continued assistance in providing drugs to enable the association to deal with various disasters in the country. "The southern Africa region demands assistance from our Government and we are greatly assisted by sister Red Cross countries and organisations," said Dr Nalumango. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Jul 79 p 2]

DETAINED PILOT MOVED--Air Botswana pilot, Captain Victor Steward Meakin, who had been detained under the Preservation of Public Security at Lusaka central prison has now been transferred to Kitwe's Kamfinsa prison. Secretary to the Cabinet, Mr Evans Willima announced in the latest issue of the Government Gazette the detention of Jan Albert Bakker and Geoffrey Simooya at Lusaka prison. Captain Meakin, a Briton, was arrested by Zambian security officers immediately his plane landed at Lusaka International Airport early this month. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Jul 79 p 2]

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